

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2308.—VOL. LXXXIII.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

WITH SIXPENCE
TWO SUPPLEMENTS! By Post, 6d.



1. Hull of the Daphne as it appeared at low tide, sketched from Messrs. Stephen's yard, Linthouse, with Messrs. Barclay and Curles' yard on the opposite (north) shore.
2. The diver preparing for his descent alongside the hull of the Daphne.
3. River police assisting to remove the dead.
4. Boat with flag, usually employed at launches to warn passing vessels.
5. The starboard anchor, to which the chains were attached to guide the Daphne in the launch.
6. The port side anchor for the chains at the launch.

SKETCHES OF THE SHIP-LAUNCH DISASTER AT GLASGOW.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., Viscountess Valentinia, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at 36, Upper Brook-street, W., Lady Salomons, of a daughter.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.	
Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: I. Chron. xxix. 9-29; Acts xviii. 24-xix. 21. Evening Lessons: II. Chron. i. 1, I. Kings iii. 1, Matt. vii. 7. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; 3.15 p.m.; Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Bishop Wilkinson.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Rowell. St. James's, noon. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Gibraltar; 3 p.m., Rev. W. W. Merry. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Dean of Bangor; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Pigou.
MONDAY, JULY 16.	
Agricultural Society Meeting at York. National Rifle Association, Wimbledon: shooting resumed.	National Smoke Abatement Institution, meeting at the Mansion House.
TUESDAY, JULY 17.	
Agricultural Society at York, general meeting of members, 12.30 p.m. Races: Yarmouth and Winchester.	Horological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m. Royal York Dog Show (four days).
WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.	
Botanic Society, show and promenade.	
THURSDAY, JULY 19.	
The Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz born, 1.52. Toxophilite Society.	Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, Mr. H. Seebohm on Siberian Tundra.
FRIDAY, JULY 20.	
Full moon, 3.31 a.m. School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, distribution of prizes, &c., by the Duke of Albany.	
SATURDAY, JULY 21.	
Engineering Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, closed. National Rifle Association, Wimbledon: Distribution of prizes, &c. Windsor and Eton Athletic Sports, Home Park.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Miles.	In.		
June.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-16	°	°				
24	29.905	63.6	54.3	74	7	72.8	55.4	SSW.	199	0.010	
25	29.752	63.5	52.3	69	8	74.4	55.7	SSW. SW.	186	0.025	
26	29.770	55.8	50.5	83	7	64.4	53.0	SW.	253	0.300	
27	29.873	57.3	51.5	82	10	64.7	51.2	SSW.	333	0.000	
28	29.937	62.4	57.2	84	8	69.6	57.1	SSW.	268	0.000	
29	29.943	69.2	57.4	68	6	83.9	54.7	SSW. SE.	171	0.180	
30	30.082	67.8	59.2	76	5	79.3	60.5	N. SW.	165	0.000	
1	30.064	64.9	54.9	72	3	75.6	51.8	SSW.	171	0.005	
2	29.971	71.4	56.2	60	4	83.0	54.5	SSW. SSW.	215	0.140	
3	29.838	70.4	61.7	75	8	76.8	61.4	SE. N. SW.	186	0.070	
4	29.790	60.9	52.3	75	6	69.7	55.4	SSW. ESE.	222	0.000	
5	29.853	61.0	51.6	73	6	69.7	52.4	SSW.	276	0.000	
6	29.781	64.1	52.4	68	6	74.2	50.3	SSW. SSW.	169	0.000	
7	29.835	63.8	52.3	68	8	71.4	57.3	SSW.	243	0.000	

° Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

FROM JUNE 24 TO JUNE 30.

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.949	29.795	29.722	29.839	29.890	29.975	29.951
Temperature of Air	61.4°	59.2°	60.3°	62.1°	63.1°	74.4°	73.0°
Temperature of Evaporation	59.1°	61.6°	57.3°	60.8°	60.8°	66.3°	66.3°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SW.	SW.	SSW.	SE.	SW.	SW.

FROM JUNE 30 TO JULY 7.

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.983	30.045	29.840	29.791	29.854	29.800	29.841
Temperature of Air	68.9°	73.6°	73.2°	60.2°	66.2°	70.3°	66.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	61.4°	63.8°	67.3°	57.5°	60.2°	61.1°	59.3°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SE.	SE.	ESE.	SE.	SE.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT BRIGHTON
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1883.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 35	10 15	10 47	11 20	11 50	12 20	12 51

SEASIDE SEASON.—THE SOUTH COAST.

BRIGHTON. SEAFOED. EASTBOURNE. ST. LEONARDS. HASTINGS. WORTHING. LITTLEHAMPTON. HOVE. HAYLING ISLAND. PORTSMOUTH. SOUTHSEA.	Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Trains also from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets from London, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets. Improved Train Services. Pullman Car Trains between Victoria and Brighton.
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BRIGHTON EVERY WEEKDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Day Return Tickets, 12s. 6d.; available to return by the 5.45 p.m. Express-Train, or by any later Train.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 5.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM at BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.5 p.m., calling at East Croydon.
Day Return Fare—First-Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via

NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

EXPRESS DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday as under:-

Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
July 14 Dep. 12.55 p.m.	Dep. 1.5 p.m.	Arr. 11.45 p.m.

NIGHT TIDAL SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday and Sunday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back—1st Class. 2nd Class.

Available for Return within One Month. £2 15 0 £1 10 0

Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.

The "Normandy" and "Britany," splendid fast paddle-steamer, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently under Four Hours.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton

Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNECHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—The

SUMMER SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS are now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to the above-named Stations at reduced fares.

TOURIST TICKETS, available up to Dec. 31, 1883, are also issued from London (Liverpool-street) to Ely, Scarborough, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland.

For full particulars see bills. London, July, 1883.

WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

LAKE OF LUCERNE.—Important Notice.—Travellers

desirous of varying their journey by a trip on the Lake between Lucerne and Fluelen can conveniently do so, arriving in time to take the trains at Fluelen or Lucerne, as the steamers correspond. A voyage on this magnificent Lake affords the greatest pleasure, and a beneficial change after a fatiguing railway journey. The large Saloon Steamers start at frequent intervals. Fare, 3.50. First-class Buffet. Prospectuses at the Hotels.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The NINETY-NINTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, PALL MALL EAST, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S Last Great PICTURE,

completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

TINWORTH EXHIBITION, ART GALLERIES,

9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS, Piccadilly, W.—The SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, including a Loan Collection of the Works of the late Vice-President, W. L. Letch, Admission, from Ten to Six, 1s. Illustrated Catalogues, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

The new and magnificent entrance from Piccadilly is now open.—The world-famed

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,

the oldest established and most popular entertainment in the world.

EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

All the new songs received with unbounded enthusiasm. Enormous success of the

Grand Military Sketch, THE CHARLE-TOWN BLUES. Mr. G. W. MOORE

and Company.

Tickets & Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. No fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and

Corney Grain. TREASURE TROVE (a new First Part), by Arthur Law; Music by

Alfred J. Caldicott; and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled OUI

MESS. Morning Performances—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three; Evening

Performances—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

and 5s. No fees.

Will close Saturday, July 28; Reopen for the Autumn Season, Monday, Oct. 1.

NATIONAL PANORAMA, York-street, Westminster

(opposite St. James's Park Station).—PANORAMA of the BATTLE of TEL-

EL-KEHIB, by the celebrated Painter Olivier Pichat. OPEN DAILY, Nine a.m. to

Eight p.m. Admission, 1s.

LYCEUM.—THE BELLS.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING

at 8.45. Matthias, Mr. Irving. Preceded, at 7.45, by THE CAPTAIN OF THE

WATCH. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Monday next, July 16, 17, 18; EUGENE

ARAY and THE BELLE'S STRA-AGEM, Thursday next, July 19, 20, 21;

LOUIS XI., Monday, July 23, 24, 25; CHARLES I., Thursday, July 26 and 27. Mr.

Irving's Benefit, and Last Night of the Season, July 28. MORNING PER-

FORMANCES.—HAMLET, To-day (Saturday), at Two punctually. Hamlet, Mr.

Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry. MERCHANT OF VENICE, Saturday next,

July 21, at Two. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open daily from Ten to Five.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

On Monday night Mr. Gladstone had to perform a duty which must always be disagreeable to the head of the Government. It was the first, we fear not the last, immolation of Ministerial bills—eight in all. One, the Ballot Continuance Bill, contains an excellent provision for keeping the poll open till eight p.m., as in School Board elections. The country will not suffer by this particular measure being delayed till next Session. But it is otherwise with the bill to prevent the overflow of our rivers, the urgent necessity of which was shown by the destructive effects of last autumn's floods. Three times, we believe, in as many years this important measure has figured in the Ministerial programme, and though not involving party considerations, it has on each occasion been consigned to the limbo of legislative abortions. Such failures are a stigma on our Parliamentary system, and show that a reform of procedure is of little avail against "veiled obstruction" and unbridled loquacity. Three other bills, one relating to intermediate education in Wales, and two which concern the morals of the population, are, as the Prime Minister somewhat facetiously says, "in a state of suspense." They are respite, but not reprieved.

Considering that we are near the middle of July, the list of measures that remains to be dealt with is quite formidable enough. Three of them—those relating to Bankruptcy Reform, the creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal, and a revision of the Patent Laws—have been manipulated by Grand Committees, and need not, though they may, be discussed in detail. The cumbrous Corrupt Practices Bill—which will be a sore trouble to candidates and election agents—is at length making very rapid progress, and will be succeeded by the Agricultural Holdings Bill. In the chief provisions of this measure there is general agreement, but much time will probably be consumed over the details. There are some subordinate bills which are still retained on the Order-Book, and are not likely to be keenly contested; but the National Debt Bill, though for the present spared, may be regarded as doomed. In order to carry out this considerable programme, the Government will appropriate all the private members' time except Friday evenings. There are also more than a hundred Supply votes, some of them critical, to be passed, and an urgent claim has been made for discussions relative to Egypt, India, and South Africa. The Premier prudently declines to name a date for the Prorogation, but it will be "late." Such a "wave of intense heat" as has lately passed over America would vastly expedite legislation. Otherwise, even with a further sacrifice of bills, Parliament will be in Session through the month of August.

For a fortnight in July the "canvas city" on Wimbledon-common attracts our picked marksmen from all parts of the United Kingdom. This year the competition is more popular than ever. There are a thousand more entries, and the prizes have greatly increased. All this week the several regimental camps of the metropolitan corps have been well attended, and a great source of interest to swarms of visitors who, favoured by genial weather, flock down from London. Wimbledon has become a fashionable lounge. For the Queen's Prize, the "blue ribbon" of the contest, the nominal competitors amounted at starting to nearly 2400—a striking proof of the popularity of these meetings. Many a volunteer's heart will beat with quickened pulsation till Tuesday next, when the one successful rifleman out of the gradually

diminishing crowd of rivals will be hoisted on the shoulders of his comrades. In 1882 the Canadian marksmen honourably distinguished themselves, and are again ready to renew the competition. But public interest centres in the American team, who will next Friday enter the lists against a British team in connection with the International Military Match, and they are being diligently coached to secure, if possible, a triumph for the "stars and stripes." Whatever may be the issue of the several trials of skill at the Wimbledon butts, it is gratifying to know that the prizes are many, and to believe that our riflemen will more than sustain their reputation, and the honour of the 200,000 volunteers whom they represent.

On Monday last the Malagasy Envoys, who with some short intervals have been resident amongst us since last November, left our shores, and in consequence of troubles at home they are obliged to return to their native land via the Cape. Their lengthened sojourn in England, which has been the means of awakening general sympathy for their wrongs, has resulted in a Treaty of Commerce, but has not availed to ward off French aggression. Similar conventions have been concluded by the Ambassadors with the United States, Germany, and Italy, and would have been negotiated with France; but our neighbours have preferred a policy of violence towards a weaker nation to one of pacific and equitable arrangement. Their formidable fleet has battered down all coast defences and taken possession of Tamatave, the chief seaport. As the result, Madagascar is at the mercy of her European invaders, who claim, and will no doubt in the end extort, a Protectorate over a considerable part of that beautiful island. It is a pity that this mania for "colonial expansion" has so suddenly seized the French people. It has retarded, if not frustrated, the further advance of an interesting and inoffensive native race in the path of civilisation and religious progress; and as that promising experiment was begun by philanthropic Englishmen, who had no selfish aims to secure, it is natural that we should follow with lively interest the fortunes of the Malagases, and desire for them a better fate than to become the unwilling vassals of France.

Good news from Ireland is always welcome. As the recent addresses of Judges on circuit indicate, agrarian crime is dying out, intimidation has almost ceased, and even political agitation is suspended. A late report from Dublin points to the signs of a better feeling having sprung up among all classes. "There is at least (we are told) a truce, if not a prospect of lasting peace, between the contending forces; and any scheme which offers a chance of reconciliation is viewed with satisfaction." The best evidence of this improved state of things is the inauguration of the Cork Industrial Exhibition, which in many respects surpasses in quality, and entirely in space occupied, any similar exposition that has been held in Ireland. In organising this difficult enterprise, all political predilections and prejudices were set aside, some fanatical objections to the performance of the National Anthem by some of the local bands being safely ignored. The city trades took up the matter with a will, and the Earl of Bandon, the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Parnell, who represents Cork, were enlisted on behalf of the Exhibition. At the opening ceremony the Lord Mayor of Dublin and half a dozen Mayors of other towns put in an appearance, and the whole population co-operated with entire harmony and heartiness. The Exhibition is highly creditable, and promises to be a brilliant success, and to help forward that reconciliation of classes and interests to which Ireland has so long been a stranger. Not only did Mr. Parnell give his sanction to the enterprise, but at the Mayor's banquet he vied with Lord Dunraven and Sir G. Colthurst in expressing his anxiety to promote such movements, as a hopeful means of reviving the decaying manufacturing industries of Ireland.

The virulent outbreak of cholera at Damiatta, which has now lasted three weeks, appears to have carried off some 2000 persons out of a population of 30,000. Although the pestilence has spread to some of the neighbouring towns, especially Mansurah, there have been only isolated cases at Alexandria, and none at Cairo. Although the cordon drawn around the infected district has not been very rigidly maintained, there is nothing as yet to controvert the published opinion of Sir William Gull, the eminent physician, that the cholera in Egypt is not epidemic, and is not likely to extend to Western Europe. Apparently, it is due to local causes, which are in operation on the delta of the Nile as at the mouths of the Ganges. So frightful is the sanitary condition of Damiatta and Mansurah, and indeed of all Egyptian towns, that it is matter of wonder that the sacrifice of life has not been much greater. A medical authority has expressed his belief that the disease is not cholera at all, but that "the people are being poisoned, like the cattle." However, the panic that seized the several States bordering on the Mediterranean at the appearance of the scourge has in no wise abated. Quarantine is rigidly enforced, and a few days ago the P. and O. steamer Surat, with the Indian and Australian mails, was not allowed to land the mails at Brindisi, and took them on to Trieste. For the present, these boats on leaving the Suez Canal will proceed direct to Plymouth without calling at intermediate ports.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Like an eagle in a dovecote," even as Coriolanus fluttered the Volsians in Corioli, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has "fluttered" the Queen's diplomatic and Consular agents abroad. An American might use a rougher and readier simile, and opine that Lord Granville has "come down" on these gentlemen "like a hundred of bricks." Certain despatches presenting some remarkable specimens of bad English, "mostly due to mistranslations of French words," have been recently received at the Foreign Office; and, scandalised by the blunders of the translators, Lord Granville, who is not only a distinguished Statesman, but also an accomplished linguist, has issued an official circular, calling the attention of all members of her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular services to the necessity for greater care as regards the use of pure English in official correspondence. Here is a list of the alleged "mistranslations":—

"Copy of King's speech, with appreciation thereon!" "Demission" for dismissal, "transaction" for compromise, "franchise of duties" for freedom from duties, "veridical" for true, "arrestation" for arrest, "incessantly" for immediately, "signalize" for point out, "prorogation" for prolongation, "increasement" for increase, "category" for class, "expose" for state or explain, "destitution" for dismissal, "minimal" for very small, "rally themselves to" for come round to, "antecedent solidarity" for previous understanding, "took act" for took note, "suscitated" for raised, "debarred of" for debarred from, "disrecommended," "unmotivated," "spiritiste," &c.

Some of the "mistranslations" are amusingly obvious. "Minimal" is an wholly unauthorised adjective, although Milton speaks of "minims of nature," and we have the verb to "minimize." Many of the words, however, used by the diplomatic and consular scribes as equivalents for French terms scarcely deserve to be branded as "bad English." For example, in the Civil Law a compromise between litigants is a "transaction." "Prorogation" may be legitimately used in the sense "prolongation" (an extension of the term of a lease is a "prorogation"); and "suscitate" for raised is a thoroughly orthodox English word used by many old essayists and divines. Unfortunately, the editor of this journal does not see his way to placing at my disposal, say, four and a half columns of small type, wherein to discuss the purity or impurity of the foregoing specimens of diplomatic and consular English.

Still, on the principle adopted by the gentleman who, wishing to sell his house, was in the habit of carrying about with him a brick as a specimen of the architectural style of the mansion, I may be permitted, in just one paragraph, to point out how the employment of one word scouted by Lord Granville as bad English might be justified. Let us take the word "veridical" for true. In a leading article in my respectable and respected contemporary, the *Standard*, I read:—

To use "veridical" in the sense of true is worthy only of some of those learned Baboos whom Lord Ripon is so anxious to transform, not only into masters of the English language, but into rulers of the English race.

Why, man alive! "Veridical" is as good English as "veracious." I disdain to vindicate it merely for the reason that it has been used by Thomas Carlyle, who speaks of a "veridical Boswell"; because in that case I might be told that I had only quoted "Carlylese"; but I turn to the dictionaries, and I find "veridical" for true, veracious, truthful, telling of truth; in Phillips's "New World of Words," ed. 1695; in Bailey, edited by Nicol Scott; in Webster, edited by Goodrich and Porter, ed. 1880; and in Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary," edited by Amundale, ed. 1883. Undoubtedly the word is rarely used; but so long as it remains in our dictionaries, and is not marked rare, we are at liberty to use it. And it is not marked rare in one of the very latest, and, to my mind, the very best of modern dictionaries, the *Imperial*. Please to take note that I have defended "veridical" (which is in itself a crabbed and pedantic word) in the interest of the learned and unhappy Baboo, so cleverly used by the *Standard* as a stalking-horse for a slap at Lord Ripon. The learned Baboo takes his English as he finds it in the most generally accepted dictionaries. Would it not be an act of common justice to point out to him those dictionary-words which he is never, under any circumstances, to make use of?

In the matter of strawberries and cream, a dainty and altogether English dish, much more interesting at the present season than philology. There is a lively paragraph in this week's *World* to the effect that at a garden party lately, "a distinguished foreigner," on being presented with a plateful of strawberries and cream, asked the question, "Pourquoi faire?" apparently in doubt as to whether such a "mess" could have been intended for the food of man.

Who could the distinguished foreigner have been? Cetewayo? He may have found some solace in his captivity in a slight course of Ollendorff. As a matter of fact, strawberries are sometimes, but not often, eaten with cream on the Continent. I read in "Le Cuisinier Européen," by Jules Breteuil, art. "fraises," "On les accommode au vin et au sucre, et plus rarement à la crème." To this M. Breteuil adds a curious item of information to the effect that it is *d'étiquette* to serve a dish of strawberries every day throughout the year at the table of the Sovereigns of England, and at that of the King of the Belgians.

Mem.: "Bavarois aux fraises," and "Moscovite de fraises," cited by Jules Gouffé, are forms of strawberries and cream; but the strawberries are completely crushed, and passed through a "tammy," before they are mingled with the cream. "Mess for mess," I prefer strawberries and cream in the simple English fashion to such a "mess," of which the recipe is given by Urbain Dubois in his "Cosmopolitan Cookery" (art. 1116) as a strawberry "Flan," or flawn with cream:—

Spread a flawn circle with tartlet paste, which mask at the bottom and all round with buttered paper, and thus bake it in a slack oven. The crust being taken out of the oven, remove the paper, and mask the paste with a thin layer of apricot marmalade. The paste having cooled, fill the hollow of the crust with choice wood strawberries, which range in close layers;

pour over a little very thick syrup; mask them with well sugared and perfumed whipped cream, kept very firm. Smooth the cream well with the blade of a knife, raising it like a dome.

I would rather not. Sarah Ann, the cream-jug, if you please.

I read in a newspaper account of Mr. Oscar Wilde's Lecture on America, at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, an amusingly detailed notice of the lecturer's personal appearance. There was little, it appears, in Mr. Wilde's dress to distinguish him from any member of his audience. Evening dress, the trousers tightly fitting, a white flower in the button-hole, the shirt cuffs overlapping the sleeve as a schoolboy's collar overlaps his jacket, and a heavy seal pendant from the watch-albert of dark material, with a large solitaire in the shirt breast, constituted the chief features of his clothing. I like "features of his clothing." I will write it down on the margin of my "Sartor Resartus."

But how did the critic expect Mr. Oscar Wilde to be dressed? In chain armour, or a divided skirt, or like a "dude"? I cannot too earnestly express my gratitude to an American friend who has sent me an extract from the *New York Sun* containing a detailed account of the dress, mien, purport, and significance of a "dude," as he may be seen emerging after luncheon from the restaurant of the Hotel Brunswick, in the Empire City, "in the brilliant blaze of the sun, listlessly buttoning his gloves. He was languid, sombre, and inert."

But how, oh how, was the dude dressed? Well, according to the *New York Sun*, he wore "a bell-crowned English beaver," with a mourning band two inches wide, and around his neck was a collar of preposterous height. "A drab covert coat, such as Englishmen wear when riding to 'a meet,' was buttoned closely around his far from robust figure. The garment was so short that the ends of his spike-tailed coat fell far below it, producing a weird and eerie effect. His trousers were so tight, that the uneven contour of his legs inspired pity; and his feet were squeezed into long and narrow shoes. Over his breast dangled a single glass; and he wore English dogskin gloves, the colour of ripe brick-dust. He held a silver-tipped cane under his arm, and stood with one foot far in advance of the other."

An intrepid newspaper reporter interviewed the Brunswick "dude," of whose conversation I give a slight sample:—

To the vulgar a dude is not impressive. The gorgeous swell took the eye. The women worshipped him for the richness of his dress, and the waiters in eating-houses were overpowered; but the dude is essentially negative. He is not a spectacle; he is a quiet, self-contained gentleman. He is refined, and he is distinguished from common people by his manners. In England we have a lauded aristocracy; in America the aristocrats are popularly known as dudes, y'know. A fellow dressed properly and walking quietly on the Strand or in Pall Mall is known simply as an English gentleman; but when he appears in the same attire on Fifth av'noo he at once becomes a dude."

The patriotic American reporter sardonically asked the Dude how long he had been away from England; to which the youth, somewhat embarrassed, replied, "I—aw—cawnt say: the fact is, I have nevah been in England." Is this a caricature or a true copy of the American dude?

From another American paper I learn that "the just now popular word, dude—meaning an empty-headed, languid-mannered young swell, who bangs his hair"—is no foreign importation, but is of good New England parentage. "The word, pronounced in two syllables, is a word that has been used in the little town of Salem, New Hampshire, for twenty years past, and is claimed as coined there. It is common to talk of a dapper young man as 'a dude of a fellow,' of a small animal as 'a little dude,' and of a sweetheart as 'my dude.'"

On the other hand, I find Dr. Schule de Vere, in his "English of the New World," mentioning the word, not "dude," but "dud," meaning clothes, and claiming it, in the singular, as an Americanism: "the plural form being at least known in England, although not much used." But is not "dud" in the singular common in Scottish-English? Professor De Vere quotes from *Putnam's Magazine* for February, 1870: "'Think of her?' I think she is dressed like a *dud*; can't say how she would look in the costume of the present century." In this case "dud" evidently means "dowdy."

"Who was René de Vaudemont?" The question is none of my asking. It is put by the accomplished writer of an article in the *Saturday Review* on Mr. Saintsbury's "Specimens of French Literature," in which is quoted René de Vaudemont's war song, beginning—

Gentil Due de Lorraine, prince de grant renom
Tu as la renommé jusques delà les mōns.

It so chances that I "common-placed" René de Vaudemont ten years ago, at first simply on account of what appeared to me the beauty of his name. I placed him after Beaufranchet Comte d'Oyat (the byblow of Louis Quinze, and to whom, as Chief of the Staff of the Army of Paris, the grim duty devolved of ordering the drums to be beaten to drown the voice of Louis Seize on the scaffold in the Place de la Révolution) and Aurelles, or D'Aurelles, de Paladine, the General whose exploits cast a brief lustre on the French arms during the war of 1870, and who was thought by some German journalists to be the Duke of Aumale, incognito.

René de Vaudemont, Count of Anjou and Provence, great-grandson of King John of France, was born at Angers, in 1408. As a warrior and a pretender to the Duchy of Lorraine and the Kingdom of Naples, he was singularly unfortunate. Antoine, Count of Vaudemont, beat him badly, drove him out of Lorraine, made him prisoner, and forced him to give his daughter in marriage to Ferri de Vaudemont, the son of Count Antoine. Ultimately René retired to the South of France to cultivate literature and the arts. He painted some very bad pictures, which before the Revolution were extant in the Church of the Célestins at Avignon; and he wrote a great deal of poetry, very little of which has been preserved. In

Provence his memory is yet cherished as "le Bon Roi René." For this and much more, which I have not space to quote, I am indebted to the "Dictionnaire Universel, Historique, Critique, and Bibliographique," in 22 vols.: Paris, 1811.

But much more recently—only the other day, in fact—I came across additional information concerning the Bon Roi René in that vast treasure-house of antique French literature, the "Mélanges Tirés d'une très Grande Bibliothèque," in seventy volumes. Paris: 1780-5. Among the French books cited "which could be read by ladies in the Fifteenth Century" I find, following, "L'Amant aux Quatre Dames" (inconstant swain!), "Le Pseautier des Vilains," and "La Conquête d'un Chevalier d'Amour épris," "Le Roi René."

René, according to the "Mélanges," in addition to devotional verses, which he himself illuminated and adorned with miniatures on vellum, wrote many "Rondeaux" and "Ballades," some of which are mingled with the better-known poems of another Royal poet, the Duke of Orleans. His chief poetic work is entitled "L'Abusé en Cour," which was printed in folio in 1481. René de Vaudemont seems also to have been an assiduous collector of the lays of the old troubadours written in the Provençal dialect. Of these, one, considered by the editor of the "Mélanges" to be the most beautiful, although he is uncertain as to whether it belongs to King René or to some other collection, is quoted at length. I will just cite one couplet:—

Lou beou se proumenavo
Soulet un jour,
Countan ez bouez ce qu'endaravo
Dun maou d'amour;
Et li dijé: "Belle Bergiere
Yeu t'aime tant
Que t' ai fa per estre tant fiere
Despié un an.

Why some unknown benefactor should persist in sending me copies of the *Pawnbroker's Gazette*, and even of the Bill now in Parliament, which has been reported in the Lords, but will have, I should say, "a bad time of it" in the Commons, I am sure I do not know. My readers cannot possibly be interested in any information that I could give them respecting the pawnbrokers of London, who, it is well known, are a highly respectable body of tradesmen, who sometimes have, in a strictly confidential manner, to oblige duchesses with a little temporary accommodation, and who do not grind the faces of the poor.

But I have read the bill, which seems to me mainly drawn with the intent of relieving Scotland Yard of half the trouble it should take to track thieves to their lair, and of converting the pawnbrokers into incessantly harassed and unpaid agents of the detective police. By one of the clauses Mine Uncle is bound to keep a register of all inscriptions, initials, monograms, or crests on all watches, plates, and jewellery left in pawn. The Marquis of Salisbury in a previous debate pointed out that he had been looking at his watch, on which the only inscription was the number inside the cover, but that the figures were all but illegible to him. But why were not the framers of the Bill thorough? Why did they not insist that every pawnbroker should keep a photographer on his premises, and that every valuable article left in pledge should be forthwith photographed. Mine Uncle's "spout" would serve very well as a "dark room."

Aptly following the great Irving Banquet at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, the 4th, at which I hear that the oratory of Lord Coleridge in the chair was didactic, polished, and somewhat prolix; that Lord Bury, who proposed "Literature, Art, and Science" at very brief notice, was genial, hearty, and pleasant; that the American Minister, who responded for Literature, was light, graceful, and humorous; that Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., in speaking for "Art," manifested most laudable elocutionary intentions, which circumstances over which he had no control precluded him from fully carrying out; that Professor Tyndall, who was the scientific speaker, made a grand pianoforte his rostrum, and seemed to address himself more to that instrument than to the audience; that Mr. Toole, in proposing the Chairman's health, was excruciatingly funny; and finally, that Henry Irving himself, in responding to the toast of his own health, proposed by Lord Coleridge, made a short, modest, and simply eloquent speech;—aptly following, I say, all these grand doings, came the "Supper of Honour," given to Mr. Irving by Mr. Bancroft, at the Garrick Club, on Tuesday, the 10th. The guests at this supper belonged exclusively to the dramatic profession; and, in view of a gathering so thoroughly and peculiarly representative, it may be interesting to the *post nati* to learn who, in the month of July, 1883, were the leading male exponents of the drama in England. Here is the list:—

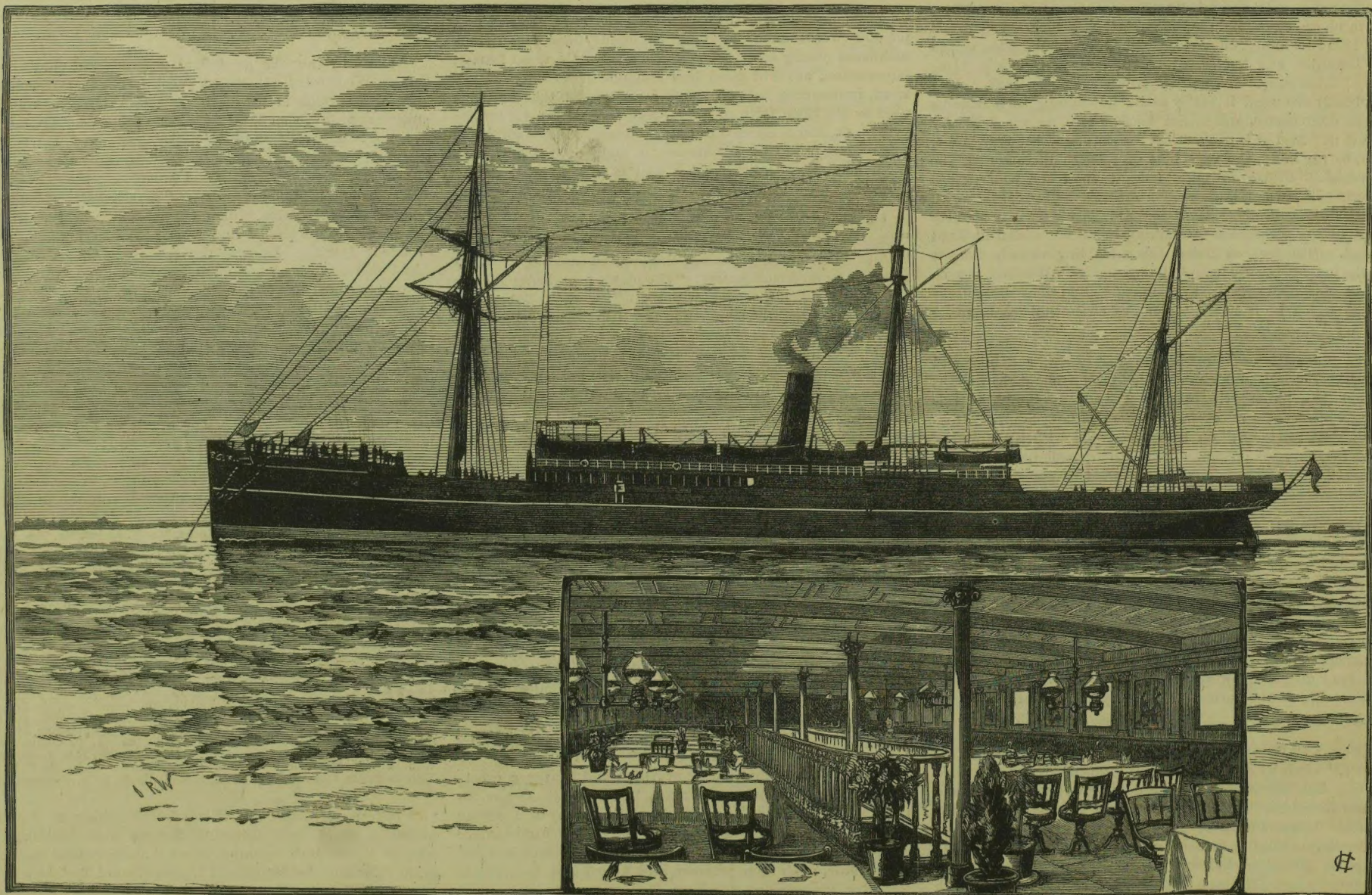
Mr. James Anderson, Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. F. Archer, Mr. Geo. Alexander, Mr. H. Ashley, Mr. Pierre Berton, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. J. H. Barnes, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Dion G. Boucicault, Mr. Kyrle Bellaw, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. J. Billington, Mr. Edgar Bruce, Mr. G. F. Bashford, Mr. H. B. Creswick, Mr. J. Carne, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. H. B. Conway, Mr. Chas. Coghlan, Mr. J. S. Clarke, Mr. G. Conquest, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Stewart Dawson, Mr. F. Everill, Mr. W. G. Elliot, Mr. J. Fernandez, Mr. David Fisher, Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Geo. Grossmith, Mr. E. Girardot, Mr. J. Hare, Mr. Augustus Harris, Mr. H. Howe, Mr. E. Hastings, Mr. David James, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. W. H. Kendal, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. F. Leslie, Mr. H. J. Loveday, Mr. Marius, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. W. Mackintosh, Mr. T. Mead, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Alfred Nelson, Mr. A. W. Pinero, Mr. R. Pateman, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. H. Paulton, Mr. John Ryder, Mr. E. Righton, Mr. Alfred Reed, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. J. T. Raymond, Mr. E. Russell, Mr. E. Smedley, Mr. R. Soutar, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. C. Sugden, Mr. Herbert Standing, Mr. T. Swinbourne, Mr. Bram Stoker, Mr. W. Terriss, Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree, Mr. T. Thorne, Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. W. H. Vernon, Mr. C. R. Percy-Vernon, Mr. Hermann-Vezin, Mr. R. H. S. Wyndham, Mr. Chas. Warner, Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. E. N. Weaman, and Mr. E. D. Ward.

I have received at least twenty letters asking me for information about the "Prince of Mantua and Monterrat," who, at Exeter Hall recently, presided at the annual meeting of the "Mantua and Monterrat University and Medal Fund." I know absolutely nothing about his Highness, his University, or his Medals, and have not enough space at my command in which to enlighten my correspondents, even if I had the means of enlightening them: which I have not. They had best write to my esteemed contemporary *Notes and Queries*.

G. A. S.



TRIAL OF LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS ON THE SERPENTINE, HYDE PARK.



The Dining Saloon.

THE UNION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL-STEAMER TARTAR.



COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. HENRY IRVING AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE SHIP-LAUNCH DISASTER AT GLASGOW.

The terrible disaster at the launch of a newly-built vessel on the Clyde, on Tuesday week, by which the lives of nearly a hundred and twenty working men were suddenly sacrificed, has occasioned great distress. It took place at Linthouse, Govan, below Glasgow, at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Alexander Stephen and Sons. The *Daphne*, a small steamer of 400 tons, built for the Glasgow and Londonderry Steam-Packet Company, was there launched into the water, just before twelve o'clock, having on board nearly two hundred men and boys who were to finish the internal fittings of the vessel. Somehow or other, the hull proved top-heavy on reaching the water, instantly turned over to the port side, and sank in the middle of the river. All the persons on deck were in a moment left struggling for their lives, and some escaped by swimming to the shore, or sought to cling to the upper side of the capsized vessel; some got hold of floating pieces of wood, or were picked up by the two steam-tugs and a few boats that were near at hand. At high tide the hull was completely submerged, and the work of searching for the dead bodies, with grapnels from boats, was plied for some hours without much result. At low tide, as is shown in one of the Sketches on our front page, the vessel was seen lying on her port side, half the hull above the water, so that part of the deck hatchways could be opened and entered by the men engaged in this painful task. Eighty dead bodies have been recovered, some from below deck in the vessel, others from the bottom of the river. A diver, of the Clyde Trust service, equipped for the descent in a waterproof suit, with helmet and breathing apparatus, appears standing on a raft, alongside the hull of the *Daphne*, in the Sketch that occupies the middle of the page. He was employed, with the assistance of several boats, to put chains under and around the hull, which was to be raised by means of these and cables attached to the south shore. In the meantime, ships passing to and fro had to use great precautions. The Marine Police boats were actively engaged day after day in keeping order during these operations, and several boats were stationed with flags to make signals of danger, and warn vessels not to approach too near. The scenes on the river here described, with the rafts carrying workmen thus employed about the hull, and fitted with windlasses to work the chains and cables, are delineated in our Artist's Sketches; on one of the rafts may be observed a couple of stretchers for the removal of the corpses, some of which, covered up with proper care, seem to be lying in one of the Marine Police boats. The two anchors sticking in the ground ashore, in front of the slip at Messrs. Stephen's building-yard, are those to which the chains were attached, on the starboard and on the port (or left) side of the vessel, to moderate the velocity of her descent in the launch, or to guide her course on the way down. It would seem that this checking apparatus had not acted equally on both sides. On the port side the anchor fixed in the ground was dragged for a distance of about sixty yards, while on the starboard side the anchor was moved not more than six or seven yards. There had, apparently, been an undue strain on the port side; and this inequality, possibly increased by the current in the river, may have given the vessel a tendency to fall over on that side, even before she got into the water. The whole affair, however, is the subject of an official inquiry ordered by the Board of Trade, and conducted by Sir E. J. Reed, which began last Tuesday. Evidence was given by three members of the firm of Messrs. Stephen, and Sir E. J. Reed personally inspected the slip, cradle, and launching-ways, which he found in good order. The inquiry is still proceeding, but he has satisfied himself that the accident was not caused by any fault of the firm in constructing the launching appliances. Messrs. Stephen have launched 280 vessels, without any accident or loss of life. During the past week, the scour of the river has carried away much sand, and the *Daphne* has sunk down 20 ft. by the stern. It has therefore been decided to use pontoons for raising and floating the vessel. Some of the dead are supposed to be still on board, as there are many not yet found or accounted for. They are carpenters or joiners, riveters, engine-fitters, and plumbers, with their apprentices, caulkers, riggers, and labourers, many of whom have left wives and children, most of them belonging to Linthouse, Govan, or Partick. A subscription for the relief of the distressed families has been opened in Glasgow, and already amounts to between £8000 and £9000. Among the messages of condolence and inquiry sent to the local authorities is one from Mrs. Gladstone, who last year went to Glasgow on purpose to assist in the ceremony of launching a new ship, the *Hawarden Castle*, built for Sir Donald Currie's South African line. We have only to add that the Artist of our Sketches is Mr. W. A. Donnelly; but that in drawing the first of these, as well as in the larger illustration, which appears in our double-page Engraving, he was much assisted by a photograph taken by Mr. J. Russell Stewart, of 1, Dundas-street, Glasgow, on the morning after the disaster.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS ON THE SERPENTINE.

An experimental trial of the working of marine life-saving appliances took place last week on the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, under the direction of the Commissioners of the International Fisheries Exhibition. On the south side of the Serpentine, near the bathing-place, a short wooden pier was built out in the water, and to this was moored the new life-boat, *Arab*, which is to be stationed at Padstow, on the north coast of Cornwall. About twenty men of the crew of the Eastbourne life-boat station, wearing their blue jerseys and red woollen caps, and equipped with cork jackets, were assembled to work the different kinds of floating craft, traps and gear, contributed to the exhibition. A tent was erected for the committee and jurors who were to award the prizes, and there was a fair gathering of spectators, besides some in the boats on the water. The performances began with the life-boat manoeuvres; and when the crew purposely upset their boat, to show how quickly it would right itself, the spectators were greatly pleased. They were next called upon to notice Mr. Copeman's invention of an article which is convertible at will from an ordinary deck-seat into a serviceable sea-raft. It has been approved by the Board of Admiralty, and is in use on board the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and other first-class steam navigation companies. The raft is formed of a couple of buoyant wooden benches, fitted with spars, mast, sail, oars, water, provisions, and signals. It was quickly launched, and made to sail about as handily and easily as a well-constructed open boat. Rafts were also exhibited by Messrs. J. and A. W. Birts, Mr. Meiter, and Captain Drevar. At one time there were in the water mattresses, pillows, belts, swimming plates, oil-skin dresses, and ship's furniture, all constructed with the object of saving life at sea. Not the least remarkable among these were Mr. Williams's portable pontoons. They consist of a series of oblong iron troughs, which pack one within the other like so many Chinese or Japanese lacquer cups. Mr. Williams claims that ten men can in the space of fifteen

minutes fix together and launch twenty rafts capable of accommodating one thousand shipwrecked persons. Messrs. Birts' double mess-table raft was invented with the idea of saving soldiers in troop-ships for whom there may be no room in the boats, and forms one of a collection of articles which gained the gold medal of the Society of Arts in 1879. Sexton's buoyant deck seats are ingenious in construction, and would prove useful in case of emergency. They can be easily freed from the deck, and, on being loosed, would float out in three parts, each separate and distinct from the rest, and fitted with lockers for stores. Messrs. Pocock Brothers' cylinder bed, Mr. Holmes's life-preserving mattress, and Mr. De la Sala's canvas boat are all designed with a view to portability and cheapness combined. Nothing could, however, be more simple of its kind, or probably more efficacious in the moment of danger, than Captain Cressy's bed-cot frames, made buoyant with cork and fitted with corrugated wire netting, except in the middle, which has an opening for the body to pass through. The scene on the Serpentine, when the water was covered with all sorts of rafts, canoes, buoys, and swimming gear, men and lads delighting in the fun of such ventures, and all in perfect safety, was very amusing to those on shore.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP TARTAR.

For the increasing passenger, mail, and goods traffic between England and South Africa, the directors of the Union Steam-Ship Company possess a handsome new vessel added to the company's fleet under the name of the *Tartar*. Launched on Jan. 25, by Messrs. Aitken and Mansel, of Glasgow, she has been built specially for the Royal Mail service carried on by her sister ships between this country and the South African colonies. Her dimensions are the same as those of the *Hawarden Castle*, and are only surpassed by the *Mexican* in the Union Company's fleet. With a length over all of 376.5 ft., she has a breadth of 47 ft., a depth of 33 ft. 6 in., and an estimated gross tonnage of 4339, or 8000 tons displacement. All the latest improvements in ship-building science are represented in her construction. Below she has a double bottom, built on the cellular system, besides being divided into thirty watertight compartments, and having her main sheer strake doubled. Her constructors have kept in view the requirements of the Admiralty, and the vessel could be taken up by the Government in time of war just as she is. Her passenger accommodation and fittings are as complete as the highest skill and greatest care can make them. The saloons, music-rooms, smoking-rooms, promenade decks, and long ranges of sleeping berths, are all that could be desired by the most fastidious taste. The dining-saloon, 62 ft. long, and very lofty, is on the upper deck forward; it is luxuriously furnished, and is fitted with pneumatic bells and electric lamps. On the promenade deck above, which is 180 ft. long, are the music-room and the ladies' boudoir, and the first-class passengers' smoking-room. There are seats for a hundred persons in the music-room. The sleeping-cabins are very large, and are fitted with wire-woven mattresses. The ship has accommodation for 160 first-class, 160 second-class, and 100 third-class passengers. The *Tartar* is the forty-second vessel which has been built or purchased for the Royal Mail service of the Union Steam-Ship Company during the past twenty-seven years. On the 6th ult., while she was lying in the Royal Albert Dock, she was visited, at the invitation of Mr. Alfred Giles, M.P., Chairman of the Company, by a party of a hundred and fifty gentlemen, amongst whom were Sir Robert Peel, Sir Donald Currie, Mr. Farmer, a member of the Cape Legislative Assembly, Mr. Harvey, of Natal, and others interested in South Africa. They were entertained at luncheon on board the ship, which was greatly admired. Our illustrations are from photographs taken by Messrs. Bedford Lemere and Co.

BANQUET TO MR. HENRY IRVING.

The banquet given in St. James's Hall, on Wednesday week, to Mr. Henry Irving, by a numerous company of his admirers, upon the occasion of his departure for a tour of theatrical triumphs in the United States, was the most brilliant affair of its kind within the memory of the younger generation of amateurs of dramatic art. The Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Coleridge, who is himself shortly to visit America, took the chair upon this occasion; and in his speeches gave example of a finished style of social oratory, a refined appreciation of literary and dramatic genius, and a special goodwill to the Transatlantic Republic, whose famous political anniversary, the Fourth of July, had been fitly chosen, he said, for sending Mr. Irving there as a sort of birthday present. The accomplished Minister of the United States, the Hon. James Russell Lowell, a scholar and critic of high rank in English literature, was present to acknowledge this compliment to his nation, and to promise Mr. Irving a very cordial welcome in that great community of English-speaking citizens, now far exceeding in numbers the population of the British Isles. The Prime Minister of this Kingdom, Mr. Gladstone, wrote to say that he would gladly have come if he could; while two great prelates of the Church, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham, signified in like manner their esteem for the great actor, and their sympathy with the motives of this gathering to do him special honour. Nothing could well be more complete as a testimony of public regard for the high claims of the Drama, represented by Mr. Irving as leading performer and as manager of the Lyceum, where he has done so much to elevate the tone and style of theatrical entertainments, and to prove that they can be made the instrument of true mental and moral culture. Our Artist has sketched the principal figures at this banquet, which will certainly be historical, and which reminds us of former days, when accomplished patrons of the classic English drama, such as the late Lord Lytton, Mr. Justice Talfourd, and others, with dramatic artists like Macready, Charles Kean, and Phelps—not to mention the older renown of the Kembles and Mrs. Siddons—exerted themselves in the same generous cause. Among the ladies in the gallery was one, Miss Ellen Terry, who has constantly shared Mr. Irving's thoughtful studies and admired performances on the stage, and who will ever be remembered as a gifted partner in the recent work of reviving the best traditions of English dramatic art. It was fitting, also, that some chief representatives of other departments of Art, using that word in its broadest sense—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Madame Antoinette Sterling, for Music, and Mr. Alma Tadema for Painting—should take a conspicuous part in the proceedings; that Professor Tyndall should speak in the name of Science, seeing that all intellectual pursuits are naturally allied with one another; and that not a few distinguished authors and critics should be of the company, allowing Mr. Lowell, as a courtesy from British hosts to their American guests, the opportunity of responding for Literature upon this interesting occasion. The portraits of these well-known personages, and of the popular actor, Mr. Toole, who cleverly proposed the Chairman's health, will be recognised in our page of Sketches, with some others who are not reported to have made speeches that evening, but whose presence must have added to the general satisfaction.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

"La Gazza Ladra" was revived on Thursday week, after an interval of some years, and with the important feature of Madame Adelina Patti's performance of the character of Ninetta, as in former representations of the opera at this establishment. The bright, genial freshness, and fluent melodiousness of Rossini's music, and the wholesome character of the simple village story of the humble village maiden, condemned for suspected theft that has been committed by the thieving magpie, form agreeable contrasts to the spasmodic style and the morbid and prurient dramas of some of the more recent productions of the modern Italian school. Madame Patti's performance manifested all the brilliancy and charm of long-past occasions; together with the enhanced dramatic power, in the serious situations of the opera, which has been developed during recent seasons. The co-operation of Madame Scalchi, as Pippo, was a valuable feature of the cast, one of the most effective pieces of the evening having been the duet "Ebben per mia memoria," finely sung by the two ladies just named, and so enthusiastically applauded as to necessitate the repetition of a portion of the duet; another encore having been that of Pippo's Brindisi "Tocchiamo." The characters of Giannetto, Ninetta's lover, Ferdinando (her father), and the Podesta, were respectively well sustained by Signor Frapollini, Signor Cotogni, and M. Gailhard—other items of the cast not calling for specific comment. The bright and tuneful overture was brilliantly played, and had to be repeated.

On Saturday Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" was given for the first time this season, with Madame Scalchi as Fides, as in past years. The lady's performance in this arduous character was an advance on previous occasions vocally and dramatically, especially in the great scene in the cathedral, where the newly crowned prophet disowns his humble and sorrow-stricken mother. Here Madame Scalchi's acting and declamation were of a very high order, as also in the subsequent duet with the penitent John, in the prison-scene. Madame Repetto sang well as Berta, particularly in the fine duet with Fides, "Per serbar me fedel." Signor Mierzwinski as John of Leyden was most successful in the more declamatory passages of his music. The singer's voice appeared at first not to be in the best order, but he regained his powers as the opera approached its close. His remarkably fine high chest notes were produced with great effect in several instances. Signori Corsi, Sclara, and Gresse represented the three Anabaptists; other features of the cast requiring no comment. The skating scene and the coronation ceremonies in the cathedral were, as heretofore, admirable stage displays.

On Tuesday evening the Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" was to have been given, for the first time this season; but, in consequence of the illness of Signor Ravelli, the opera was changed to "Faust," with Madame Albani as Margherita, and other features of the cast also as before.

The second and last morning performance of the season takes place to-day (Saturday), when "La Sonnambula" will be performed, with Madame Albani as Amina. Next week will be the last of the season.

A concert was given at the Guildhall on Monday afternoon in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music, in whose behalf so many public appeals have been, and are being, made, under the stimulating influence of Royal and noble patronage. The performances call for no critical comment, the programme having consisted of familiar pieces. Madame Albani was prevented, by hoarseness, from being present, but Madame Adelina Patti appeared and sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," and (for the encore) "Within a mile of Edinbro' town," with her usual perfection. Other vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mlle. Tremelli, Miss Hope Glenn, Signor Marconi, Mr. Maas, and Signor Battistini. Pianoforte, violin, and violoncello solos were effectively rendered, respectively, by Madame Frickenhaus, Mr. Carrodus, and Herr Holmann—some very light music having been played by Kalozdy's Hungarian band. Signori Beignani and Bisaccia conducted. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other Royal visitors, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, were present. It is said that about £1000 was realised.

Signora de Friggeri's first matinée musicale was given last Saturday at the Beethoven Rooms; and a vocal and instrumental concert was given by the Kensington Orchestral and Choral Society, at the Kensington Townhall, last Tuesday, when Mr. A. R. Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Holy City," and Mendelssohn's "Hear my prayer" were performed.

The prize for the Parepa-Rosa gold medal at the Royal Academy of Music has been awarded to Musgrove Tufnail.

The accounts of attendance at the recent Handel Festival have just been issued. The numbers were—At the Rehearsal, 19,920; "Messiah," 22,388; Selection, 22,290; and "Israel," 23,171: total, 87,769. This is a far larger attendance than at any previous Handel Festival, and upwards of 8000 more than at the festival of 1880. The next highest total was in 1871, when 84,968 persons attended.

It is said that Madame Albani has definitely resolved not to go to the United States this year, and has, among other engagements, accepted an offer to appear in Leeds about Christmas time. She may also sing at concerts in London and elsewhere during the early winter.

The first representation of Wagner's opera, "Parsifal," in memory of the late composer, was given at Bayreuth on Sunday night, the acting, scenery, and orchestra being, it is stated, all that could be desired. There was prolonged applause at the conclusion of the performance.

Lord Wolseley distributed the prizes on the 5th inst. to the successful students at Charing-cross Hospital. Previously he had inspected a drill of students forming a Hospital Ambulance Company, which he heartily commended in his speech at the school. Lord Wolseley bore testimony to the service rendered by the medical staff in Egypt, and to the high character of those belonging to that branch of the Army.

The Savage Club, adopting a recent suggestion of the Prince of Wales, gave on Wednesday evening an entertainment at the Royal Albert Hall on behalf of the Royal College of Music. Three or four bands and a large number of popular singers and actors were engaged. Several new musical compositions were played—among them a "Grand Barbaric March," by Mr. F. H. Cowen, to accompany the "Procession of Savages." The "Savages," forty or fifty in number, consisted chiefly of artists and actors and were attired in picturesque Indian costumes, specially designed, many being real native dresses. They formed a guard of honour to escort the Royal party into the hall, and afterwards mounted guard in the hall. Some of them, about a dozen, during the ball performed an Indian "buffalo dance." A few specially invited guests were present. Besides the Prince and Princess of Wales, the entertainment and ball were attended by the Duke of Albany and Prince and Princess Christian.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Signs and tokens are not wanting to show that the theatrical summer season is approaching its term, and that ere long the industrious ladies and gentlemen who have been amusing us during so many weeks will be enabled to enjoy a few weeks' well-deserved rest—always excepting those who think that their holiday should be restricted to a few days, after which they go to work again, harder than ever, in the provinces, and those (unfortunately a too numerous class) who cannot afford to take any holiday at all. Mr. Toole's Benefit, on Thursday, the 5th, signalled the temporary closure of the dainty little house with which the name of its lessee and manager is so honourably associated; and the occasion was distinguished, first by the appearance of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in an act of "Richard the Third," and next by the revival of the elder Kenney's comedy of "Sweethearts and Wives," in which, of course, Mr. Toole played Billy Lackaday, and was excellently supported by Miss Marie Linden, Mr. Billington, and Mr. Ward. As a picture of manners, "Sweethearts and Wives" has long since fallen into "the portion of weeds and outworn faces;" but Billy Lackaday (one of Liston's finest parts) is an intensely funny study of character, and full justice was done to it by the unflatteringly droll Mr. John Lawrence Toole.

Miss Genevieve Ward's campaign at the Olympic has been brought to a close; and the accomplished tragédienne contemplates so vast a tour beyond seas as to embrace the Antipodes in its magnitude. Australia and New Zealand may therefore be congratulated on the prospect of seeing ere long the impersonator of "Forget Me Not" in the character in which she has earned such well-deserved renown; and it is to be hoped that Miss Genevieve Ward will have the opportunity of impressing theatrical audiences in "Greater Britain" with those superb embodiments of Shakespearean character in which this essentially tragic actress most conspicuously excels, but from exhibiting her gifts in which she has for some time, in London at least, been debarred by a hard fate. Meanwhile we are to be called upon to do homage to another American actress, in her own country already famous, but who is new to the London stage. This is Miss Mary Anderson, who is to appear at the Lyceum, on Sept. 1, as Parthenia in "Ingomar," the scenery for which will be painted by Mr. Ryan, while the costumes are to be designed by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. I heard a rumour that the first character in which Miss Mary Anderson would court the favour of a British audience would be Imogen in "Cymbeline." The new aspirant for popularity among us, I am given to understand by a competent female critic, very beautiful; and I confess that I should very much like to see Miss Mary Anderson in such a "boy's dress" as the skilled and graceful pencil of the Hon. Lewis Wingfield would limn for her. Cymbeline, or Kimbeline, son of Theomantius, King of Britain, is mythically supposed to have been contemporary with the Emperor Augustus; but Shakespeare was a poet, not for an age, but for all time; and looking at the fact that the *dramatis personæ* of "Cymbeline" comprise Roman Generals and Senators, Tribunes, Apparitions, a Soothsayer, a "Dutch gentleman," and a "Spanish gentleman," together with any number of Ancient Britons, Mr. Wingfield would be entitled to give full license to his imagination in designing appropriate garments for so miscellaneous a gathering. It would in particular be interesting to know how he would evolve from his internal consciousness the counterfeit presentment of a "Dutch gentleman" of the time of Augustus. Some historical students are of opinion that, before the emigration of the Chatti from the Hercynian forest to the inundated Rhine Island of "Bet-auw" or Batavia, the leading "Dutch gentlemen" of antiquity were fish. As for Imogen, on the stage she has worn all kinds of boys' dresses. The Majestic Sarah Siddons, however, when she played the part of Cymbeline's lovely daughter, boldly cut the Gordian knot of sartorial conjecture by appareling herself in the coat and pantaloons of a Bond-street dandy of the early years of the present century.

A representation of the "Christian tragedy" of "Polyeuctus, Martyr," in five acts and a tableau, translated and adapted from Corneille by Mrs. George Macdonald, was given last Saturday afternoon at Steinway Hall with great success before a full and sympathising audience. The exponents of the noble tragedy were Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and seven members of their family. "Polyeuctus" will be repeated to-day (Saturday) at the same place; and "Macbeth" will be given on the 16th, 18th, 23rd, and 25th inst., at 42, Bedford-square.

The season of French plays at the Gaiety Theatre proved comparatively unattractive up to the last and present week. But the genius of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, exhibited to signal advantage in the part of the heroine of M. Sardou's remarkable drama of "Fédora," has drawn fashionable audiences for the past few nights to the closing performances.

G. A. S.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The programme of the annual congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which is to be held at Huddersfield from Oct. 3 to 10, is as follows:—

Department of Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law (International and Municipal Law Section).—Should the powers of the statute under which the Director of Public Prosecutions is appointed be enlarged, and, if so, in what manner? Should the existing law as to blasphemy be amended, and, if so, in what direction? Is it desirable that the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, should be amended and extended with a view of securing and simplifying the remedy of the servant and preventing the servant from contracting himself out of the Act and the master from insuring himself from liability under the Act? Repression of Crime Section.—Should the consent of parents be necessary in dealing with the emigration or other destination of incorrigible children? Is it desirable to provide for criminal children whose ill-health renders them ineligible for reformatory or industrial schools some adequate training by boarding out or by a special industrial school? Can the law regulating the sale of poisons be amended so as more effectually to prevent their employment for criminal purposes?

Education Department.—Should night schools be established as "continuation schools" with a view to carry on the education of young persons after passing through the public elementary schools? What is the best preparation for a course of technical instruction? What are the best means of advancing higher education for young people after leaving school?

Health Department.—Is the modern system of education exerting any deleterious influence upon the health of the country? Is it desirable to take any, and what, further measures to prevent the spread of zymotic diseases through the milk supply of our towns? Is it desirable to amend or extend the Habitual Drunkards Act, and, if so, in what direction?

Economy and Trade Department.—What should be the functions and powers of local authorities under any scheme of government by county boards? What is the true measure of the alleged appreciation of gold? Are the provinces interested, and, if so, to what extent, in the trust funds of the City of London Guilds?

Art Department.—Ought our museums and art galleries to be open on Sundays, and, if so, under what conditions? How can a school of art, as applied to textile and other manufactures, be best supported and utilised with a view to meeting foreign competition? What constitutes a "School of Music," and how far can the formation of an English school be supported?

Dr. Zukertort, in reply to Herr Steinitz's challenge to play a match for the chess championship and a large money stake, states that he cannot enter into an engagement of the kind, as he contemplates a twelve months' tour round the world.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The general quietude of business on which so much has been said of late has this week given no sign of a change for the better, nor can any be looked for during the current month, which at the best of times is always a period of more or less stagnation. The strikes in the Staffordshire iron trade, moreover, are scarcely calculated to improve matters. It is true that the chances against these troubles extending beyond the area at present embraced are small; but while they last more than one important business interest becomes either directly or indirectly involved, and this, again, reacts on minor concerns, so that in the end a really widespread, though not readily perceived distress is caused. The violence and hot-headedness that have characterised the movement may, however, prove to have been not altogether without advantage, as, by alienating public sympathy from the strikers and cutting them off from outside support, they will be sooner brought to a due sense of the false position they have taken up.

The effect of the agitation on home Railway Stocks has only been in any degree sensible on those lines that immediately serve the district concerned, although the stocks of other and more remote concerns have been sympathetically weakened. But even this is rather an assumption than absolute plain matter of fact, seeing that in the absence of the troubles referred to there are other causes at work that could equally well be assigned to account for the stagnation and drooping tendency, a principal one being, of course, the extreme apathy of the investing public.

This apathy has for some time past been coupled in conversation with an assumed dearth of money for investment purposes. There can be no doubt that the savings of the country have not been large of late, but there is no actual lack of funds for the promotion of undertakings that bear on their face the stamp of honesty and a fair promise of success. Of this we have recently had ample proof in the readiness with which various applications to the investing classes have been responded to. Home municipal loans, colonial issues, and various species of undoubtedly sound securities have been absorbed with an alacrity that bespeaks anything but poverty or much diminished resources among investors as a body, and we doubt not that when the memory of their disappointed hopes becomes softened, and the suspicion and excessive caution that now dominate their minds is allayed, their attention will once more drift into old channels that have become neglected, but where a rich harvest is once more to be gathered.

The present apathy is too abnormal to be of much longer duration, and already its probable speedy dispersion through the gathering in of a good harvest is exercising many a watchful mind. The company promoter is well on the alert, and it will behove the investor to arm himself at all points against his allurements. Here it may not be out of place to point out the fimsiness of an attempt that is being made to breathe a new life into Confederate Dollar Bonds. A highly respectable body of Trustees has been formed with a view to gaining for those Bonds some sort of recognition from the States that originally combined to issue them in order to raise the funds for conducting the war of Secession. The Act of Constitution that re-bound the North and South together repudiated all such indebtedness, and, as if to show how unnecessary that provision was, some of the principal Southern States have either not yet arranged with creditors whose claims are free from such ban, or, having made a composition, are now putting in motion every known process of law to escape their engagements. We are told that the Southern States are anxious to rehabilitate their credit in the European money markets, and may therefore be brought to compound with the holders of the Confederate Dollar Debt. It will be time to consider the grounds of this statement when the repudiating Southern States show a disposition to deal honestly with claims whose acknowledgment will not necessitate a preliminary revision of the United States Constitution.

T. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There has long been a general wish felt to inaugurate a second July Meeting at Newmarket, and now that the members of the Jockey Club have exercised a wise discretion in suppressing a good many gatherings that seemed to exist for little else than the benefit of their promoters, there will be plenty of room for a fixture that would be thoroughly popular in all quarters. Some of the two-year-old running last week was decidedly puzzling. The Adelaide filly and Archiduc finished so far in front of Sandiway in the July Stakes that the form appeared decidedly the best that had been seen out this year. The result of the Chesterfield Stakes, however, in which the Adelaide filly, who was backed against the field, could not get near Superba, complicated matters considerably. It is probable that, being a very big filly, she had not recovered from her very severe race of two days previously; for the majority of the Hermits are by no means "cut and come again" sort of customers, and we shall be much interested to see how she will fare in her next essay. Wild Thyme fought her Ascot battle with Offspring over again with exactly the same result, Mr. Lefevre's representative winning cleverly at the finish, though she was unmistakably in difficulties at one time during the race. Prince William had no chance in a match with Cheveley (late Pastrycook) at 12 lb.; and the luckless Ailsa Craig added one more second to her list. Clairvaux was unquestionably the hero of the week amongst the three-year-olds, and appears to be about the fastest horse in training. We have grave doubts as to his staying powers, for if old Tristan had finished thoroughly gamely in the Bunbury Stakes, which is a quarter of a mile further than the July Cup, he would probably have managed to give him 19 lb. A dead-heat with the very moderate Lifetime colt, to whom he was only asked to concede 5 lb., appears to pretty well extinguish the Doncaster prospects of Ladislas. We do not suppose that he was fully wound up; still, the performance was a miserably slovenly one, and we will have none of him for the Leger. As is almost invariably the case at Newmarket, Fordham had a capital week, and rode four winners on the last day. The sales of blood stock were fairly successful, really good animals making very high prices; but it was almost impossible to get rid of indifferent lots. Naturally, Mr. Chaplin's yearlings attracted the most attention, and the Young Hermits again went off very well, though an own brother to Bon Jour, by Rosierucian—Bonnie Katie, headed the list at 2000 gs. Lord Rosebery's average, too, was a highly satisfactory one, thanks in a great measure to the 1200 gs. obtained for an own sister to Cipolata.

Some very sensational scoring has taken place in the Gentlemen v. Players match at Lords, but, as it is unfinished at the time of writing, we must defer comment upon it until next week. The recent defeat of Lancashire by Yorkshire was very unexpected, and was mainly brought about by the fine bowling of Harrison, who, in the first innings of the County Palatine, took seven wickets for only 43 runs: the scoring on both sides was very small.

For once, Henley has passed off without a wet day, and yet, strange to say, the attendance of the general public was by no

means up to the average. The racing was of about the usual class, and, as is invariably the case, if the crews were at all equal the contest was virtually decided by the draw for stations. The representatives of the London R.C. were scarcely in their customary form, still they managed to secure the Grand and Thames Challenge Cups. The Diamond Sculls was rendered specially interesting by the presence of Messrs. Wild and Lein, who respectively represented Germany and France. The former finished second in the final heat, but had no chance against J. Lowndes, the holder of the trophy, who was very warmly received as he passed the winning-post for the fifth year in succession. The Wyfold Challenge Cup went to the Kingston R.C.; and Hereford Cathedral School carried off the Public Schools Challenge Cup.

Trial heats for the All England Lawn Tennis Championship have been played at Wimbledon during the past few days. The most exciting contest was that between H. F. Lawford and E. Renshaw, which took place on Saturday, when the latter won by three sets to two, securing the fifth set after Lawford had scored the first five games. There seems every chance that, as was the case last year, the brothers Renshaw will be left to contest the final game for the trophy.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Year by year the great meeting of riflemen on Wimbledon-common grows in popularity and usefulness. And it must be with a certain degree of pride and satisfaction that the Earl of Wemyss and other prime authors of the Volunteer movement see the soldierly discipline and bearing now observed by our patriotic sharpshooters at the July gathering of the National Rifle Association, inaugurated by her Majesty the Queen, who fired the first shot as far back as the summer of 1860. A larger number of Volunteers than ever pitched their tents in good time for the commencement of the meeting. There was a goodly attendance at the morning service conducted on Sunday by the Rev. E. Ker Gray in the hospitable camp of the South Middlesex. Delightful as of old proved the picturesque encampment to the fortunate visitors invited by their Volunteer friends to take afternoon tea within the circles of white tents. Good music is discoursed as of yore, too, by an excellent band.

Next to the competition for the Queen's Prize itself, the match which will excite the greatest interest will be the one to be decided on the last Friday and Saturday of the meeting between representative teams of Americans and Englishmen. Our American consins (who have taken up their residence in Putney) have been practising at Hounslow, and accustoming themselves also to the Wimbledon ranges, where, skilfully coached by Colonel Howard, they have done well. At the Hounslow ranges of the English eight, and in the presence of Sir H. Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, M.P., and other officers of the National Rifle Association, a number of leading shots competed on Saturday last for the honour of representing Great Britain in the match with the United States. The shooting excited more than ordinary interest, for the reason that "any military breech-loader" was admissible. Money prizes were offered for the twelve best aggregates, the competitors firing seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The positions were standing at 200, prone at 500 and 600, and "any" at the longer ranges. The shooting was remarkable. The highest place on the British side at Creedmoor last year was secured with an aggregate over the six distances of 177 points. On Saturday 186 was reached, the lowest score being 172. The following are the scores:—

Sergt. Dods, Berwick	186	Pte. Gouldsmith, 1st Gloucester	175
Arm.-Sergt. Hargreaves, Manchester	183	Sergt. Gratwicke, 1st Devon	174
Pte. McVittie, 1st Dumfries	181	Sergt. Wattelworth, Liverpool	173
Pte. Mullineaux, Manchester	178	Corp. Parry, 2nd Cheshire	174
Major Pearce (G. M.), 4th Devon	177	Lieut. Whitehead, Bury	172
Pte. Gibbs, Bristol	175	Sergt. Oliver, 3rd Kent	172

Messrs. Dods, McVittie, Pearce, Parry, and Oliver were competitors in the match at New York last September, when the British team won.

The Canadians camp again at Wimbledon, and a team represents India in the contest for the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup.

The National Rifle Association deserve every credit for the excellence of the arrangements, which facilitated greatly the shooting. Business began on Monday with the Martini-Henry contest for the Alexandra prizes, and the Oxford and Cambridge match for the Humphry Cup. This latter Oxford won by 48 points, the scores being—

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
800 yds.	900 yds.	800 yds.	900 yds.
T. E. Fremantle	66	T. A. Pixley	62
P. H. Elliot	54	T. S. Oxley	61
A. G. Foulkes	67	A. W. Drury	58
C. E. Russel-Rendle	63	T. H. C. Dalton	57
	250		238
	204		202
	208		174
	662		614

The chief incident in connection with the Alexandra competition was the disqualification of Private Donald M'Pherson, of the 1st Renfrew, who, having questioned the marking, took advantage of the range officer's temporary absence to fire an additional shot, by which he obtained an inner in place of a miss. After a careful investigation of facts the Council decided to forbid the offender from taking part in any Wimbledon competitions for ever. The following is a list of principal Alexandra prize-winners:—

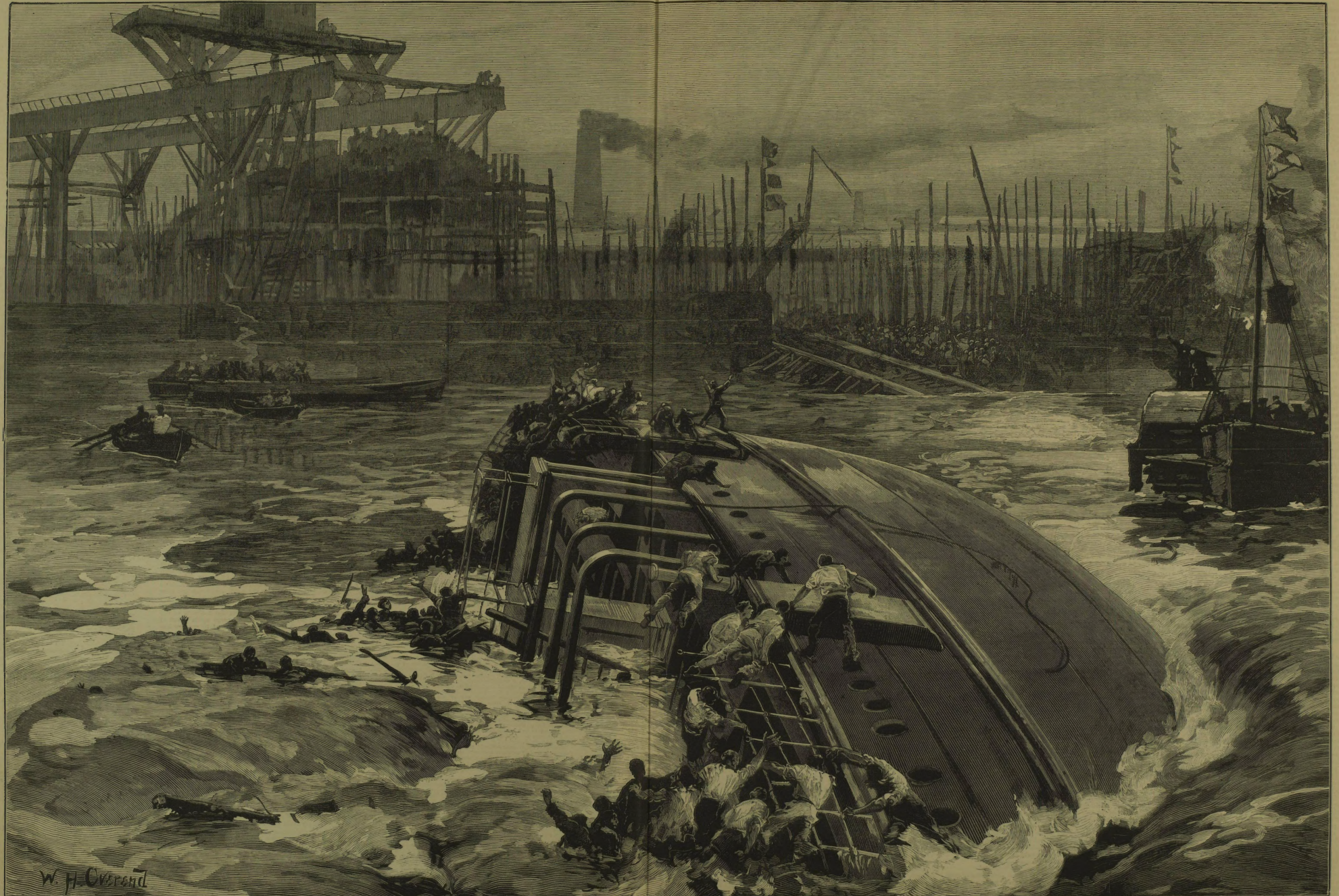
ALEXANDRA.	
Sergeant Peat, 2nd V. B. W. Surrey (£30)	66
Sergeant Andrews, 2nd V. B. W. Surrey (£20)	66
Captain Walker, 15th Lancashire (£15)	65
Corporal Geddes, 1st Galloway (£15)	64

Shooting for the first stage of the Queen's Prize began at 200 yards on Tuesday. There were 2375 entries, about 150 more than last year. The highest score made at 200 yards was 34 by Lieutenant Forster, 4th West Surrey. There were eight 33's and forty-one 32's. Lieutenant Forster's score was made up of an inner and six bull's-eyes. On Wednesday a Welshman, Sergeant Jones, Monmouth, had the good fortune to add to his 32 at 200 yards the highest possible (35)—seven consecutive bull's eyes score at 500 yards, making a total of 67.

The winner of the Alfred first prize of £20 is Colour-Sergeant Noble, 1st Northampton.

The camp state showed that 1822 volunteers were under canvas on Monday night.

The Duke of Westminster sailed for Queensland last week with 192 single men, 270 families, and 117 single women.—The new steamer Anglo-Indian left Glasgow on Saturday last for the different Queensland ports, with 552 emigrants, consisting of 172 families, 198 single women, and 116 single men.—The La Hogue also sailed for Mackay, Queensland, last Saturday, with 122 single men, 153 families, and 74 single women.



W. H. O'Connell

THE GREAT DISASTER AT A SHIP LAUNCH ON THE CLYDE: SINKING OF THE DAPHNE, WITH TWO HUNDRED MEN.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 10.

The alarming condition of the Comte de Chambord has been naturally the principal topic of the week, and the reactionary papers are full of details about Monseigneur, about his interview with the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Nemours and the Duc d'Alençon, and about the prayers and masses that are being offered in different parts of the country for the recovery of the head of the Royal house of France. With few exceptions, the press displays a sentiment of respect in speaking of the exile of Frohsdorf, but one cannot help remarking in the general public a very pronounced sentiment of indifference for events destined to become dates in history. There does not seem the slightest probability of the death of the Comte de Chambord interfering with the regular course of the national existence. The people of leisure are going to the seaside, attending the last grand marriages of the season, lounging at the Tuesdays of the Hippodrome, or watching with barbaric interest the wrestlers and lion-tamers of the Neuilly fair, as if nothing extraordinary were taking place. "That poor Comte Chambord is dying, it appears," someone will remark incidentally and carelessly, "and if the d'Orleans people do not take care M. Jules Ferry will pack them all off into exile." "And Prince Napoleon too," observes someone else, "for the illustrious Plonplon intends to appeal to the country by means of a letter to a friend, in order to avoid a prosecution such as he had to undergo on account of his recent manifesto. Plonplon is going to demand a plébiscite." Meanwhile the popular masses and the Government are preparing to celebrate on Saturday next the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, which has been chosen as the date of the fête of the Republic. This year, as already announced, the great feature is to be the unveiling of the colossal statue of the Republic on the Place du Château d'Eau. If the partisans of a Monarchical restoration attempt any manifestation by word or deed at Frohsdorf, they will find an eloquent and significant reply in the popular celebration of the fête of July 14. Their wisest course would be to remain quiet.

The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies are likely to be unusually prolonged this year. The Cabinet has decided not to give the deputies any holiday until the important question of the new conventions with the railway companies shall have been settled. The special committee charged with these matters has hitherto not given proof of extraordinary zeal, and until the affair is arranged it is impossible for the Cabinet to fix and propose the extraordinary Budget. Yesterday the deputies had a stormy and tumultuous sitting, devoted mainly to the discussion of an amnesty bill, presented by M. Barodet and intended for the benefit of Louise Michel and the culprits in the affair of Montceau-les-Mines. M. Waldeck Rousseau combated the project, on the ground that there was no great movement of opinion to justify such an amnesty, and the bill was rejected by 304 votes against 89. In the Chamber this afternoon M. Granet interpellated the Cabinet, and asked simply what were the intentions of the Government as regards Tonquin. M. Challemeil-Lacour replied, without entering into any explanations as to the general colonial policy of France, that the object of the Cabinet was simply to obtain the respect of the treaty concluded with Annam in 1874; and at the close of an angry and agitated debate a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 371 votes to 82.

A modest and great artist, highly appreciated by the Parisians, Lorenzo Pagans, was buried in the cemetery of Batignolles yesterday. Pagans had a repertory of Spanish songs, which he used to interpret with his tender and sympathetic voice and his exquisite art to the delight of all who heard him. Last year and the year before he visited London, and must have left some agreeable souvenirs of his art in the salons of the aristocracy. In spite of his youthful appearance, Pagans must have been between fifty and sixty years of age; but, with true Spanish coquetry, he never revealed the date of his birth, and no mention of it was made at his funeral. The same day another artist of talent was buried at Montmartre, M. Louis Monrose, former *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française, and professor at the Conservatoire.

In accordance with the conclusions of a report of M. Meline, Minister of Agriculture, the *Journal Officiel* announces the institution of "an order of Agricultural Merit (*Mérite Agricole*) intended to recompense services rendered to agriculture." It appears that the ribbon of the Legion of Honour and the palms of Officier d'Académie no longer suffice to appease the rage of the French for beribboning their button-holes.—The well-known military painters MM. Detaille and De Neuville have dispatched to Vienna their panorama of the battle of Gravelott, on which they have been engaged for the past eighteen months. The work is said to be even superior to the panorama of Champigny by the same artists.—A league has been formed, under the honorary presidency of MM. Victor Hugo and Schoelcher, against the abuse of vivisection. The object of the league is to prevent useless vivisections and to bring the matter before Parliament with a view to its legal regularisation. T. C.

The Emperor of Germany, who has been taking the waters at Ems, is said to be in excellent health. His Majesty left yesterday week for Coblenz, where he remained until Monday, then proceeded to Mainau and Gastein.—Princess William of Prussia, wife of the eldest son of the Crown Prince, was safely delivered of a son at Potsdam last Saturday morning. This is the second son born to Prince William, the grandson of Queen Victoria. His eldest son, Prince Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest, was born at Potsdam on May 6, 1882.—The Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, brother of the Emperor, arrived at Berlin on Sunday from Vienna, strictly incognito, and visited some places of public resort. On the way there he had dined with the King of Saxony at Pillnitz. He left Berlin on Tuesday evening for Düsseldorf, where he meets his wife, and then goes to Amsterdam to visit the exhibition.—The North German Derby race, as it is called, for a prize of 20,000 marks (£1000) was won at Berlin last week by Count Henckel's three-year-old Tartar, from Digby Grand and Neudan.

Friday was spent by the Emperor of Austria in an excursion to the iron refining works at Pichling and the coal-mines of Lankowitz, and then in a visit to the Castle of Hollenegg, belonging to the princely family of Lichtenstein. The Emperor afterwards returned to Grätz. On Saturday last the State prison, where criminals of the worst description are kept, and the asylum for mental diseases were minutely inspected by the Emperor. The festivities at Grätz were brought to a close on Sunday with a popular fête, which offered to the working population an opportunity of seeing their Emperor. On a large meadow a fair had been improvised, with the usual shows and entertainments. His Majesty went early in the afternoon, and was enthusiastically received by the crowd, which joined in singing the national hymn. On Monday morning the Emperor left for Marburg. A monument to the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff, who was born at Marburg, was unveiled there on Tuesday morning in presence

of the Emperor and a large number of naval officers.—Lord Sudeley, Sir William Thomson, Sir William Siemens, and Sir F. Abel, C.B., have been appointed British Commissioners for the Electrical Exhibition, to be held at Vienna in August.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia went to St. Petersburg yesterday week in the Imperial yacht, and received a number of deputations from different parts of the Empire, staying about an hour in the Winter Palace, and then returning to Peterhof. The naval review at Cronstadt took place last Tuesday, the Emperor and Empress being present.

It is announced from Alexandria that, during the twenty-four hours terminating at nine p.m. of Monday, fifty-two deaths from cholera had occurred at Damietta, eighty-seven at Mansurah, seventeen at Samanoud, and two at Shirbin.—The trial of Said Bey Khandeel concluded on Tuesday in his conviction and sentence to seven years' penal servitude in Snakim.

It is expected that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will spend the greater part of the summer at Caspèdia. They will probably return to Ottawa early in October for a short time before leaving for England.

The President of the United States has given the British Government, under instructions from Congress, notice of the termination of the fishery provisions of the Treaty of Washington on July 2. This notice expires in 1885.—A wave of intense heat passed over the United States last week, causing the thermometer in some localities to approach 100 deg. The heat killed 672 infants in New York City last week. It also caused many cases of sunstroke throughout the country—six persons having died from this cause at New York on Saturday, three at Brooklyn, five at Philadelphia, and two at Jersey City. "While we were sweltering (says the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia) a cold wave came from the North-West, causing fires to be started and overcoats to be worn in Chicago. Relief reached us on Sunday; the thermometer in a few hours fell 35 deg. and copious rains fell."—The discussion of the question of assisted emigration is subsiding.

The Indian Government has decided to grant a large annual subsidy to the Ameer of Afghanistan. According to intelligence from the frontier, Abdurrahman recently announced the grant publicly at Jellalabad.

The Hon. F. Plunkett, Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

The decision of the Home Government to repudiate the annexation of New Guinea has caused great dissatisfaction in Queensland. Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the Premier, has stated in the Legislative Assembly that the Queensland Government will leave nothing undone to give effect to the wishes of the Australian colonies in the matter.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly at Melbourne on the subject of New Guinea, the Hon. James Service, the Premier, declines to accept as final the decision of the Imperial Government not to confirm the annexation.—A telegram from Sydney states that a report of the French flag having been hoisted over the New Hebrides is unfounded.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The mournful event of Thursday morning, the 5th inst., the sudden death of the Duke of Marlborough at his town-house in Berkeley-square, seemed to cast no shadow in the afternoon on the front Opposition bench in the House of Lords. Some of the colleagues of the late Duke, indeed, successfully hid their grief beneath a cheerful exterior. There was a large gathering, noble Lords taking a deep interest in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, urgently needed for the better protection of young girls, but yet made so far-reaching in other directions as to be liable to be twisted by the designing into a measure of extortion, it is to be feared, as was seasonably suggested at the outset of the discussion by the Marquis of Salisbury. Be that as it may, the bill was passed on the 5th inst.; but, if there be time this Session for discussion, is not unlikely to be stringently revised by the Commons.

The Earl of Camperdown on the 6th inst. made a useful motion, so far as it went, in asking that the Committee of Inquiry into the office of Black Rod should consider whether such Parliamentary posts should not be given as rewards to retired officers of the Army and Navy. It was not inaptly suggested that some of the subordinate offices were of too menial a nature to be thus filled. But the Duke of Cambridge warmly approved the suggestion. Why, however, should not the inquiry be extended to every branch of the Civil Service? Many a gallant officer must be quite as capable of discharging the routine duties of an Inland Revenue chief (say) as the private secretary of a Premier.

With that unreserved frankness which is common in Parliament, but which may not unlikely be rather delusive to our neighbours should they be tempted to act belligerently on our frequent admissions of military weakness, the Earl of Wemyss on Monday initiated yet another candid debate on our Army. The noble Earl (whose zealous labours as Lord Elcho in organising the Volunteer Rifle Corps entitle him to speak with authority on the question of the Reserved Forces) obtained their Lordships' sanction of his resolution that the Militia Reserve should "be borne in excess of the Militia Establishment." Although his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief once more pleaded for "more money" for the Army, it was satisfactory to hear the noble Duke admit, with Lord Morley, that recruiting was improving, and to learn that, in the opinion of an able former Secretary for War, Lord Cranbrook, "in case of emergency, there never was a moment when this country could bring so many armed men into the field as it could at the present time." The noble Marquis the Secretary for War should see, however, that our regulars acquire as sure an aim as our Volunteers are now proving they possess at Wimbledon.

The best things said in the House of Peers on Tuesday fell from the lips of the Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Somerset. Before the Pawnbrokers' Bill was passed, the noble Marquis pertinently asked, in view of the "massacre of the innocents" perpetrated by the Prime Minister on Monday, whether it was "of any use for their Lordships to perform a species of Parliamentary goose-step." There ensued a conversation, opened by Lord Sidmouth, as to the expediency of encouraging the Australian Colonists to establish naval forces for self defence. The Duke of Somerset seized the opportunity to let off a quotation with regard to the proposed annexation of New Guinea. Alluding to Lord Derby's protests on the matter, his Grace said similar language was used with regard to New Zealand and Fiji, and warned the protesting Colonial Secretary, amid laughter, that he would find himself in the position of the lady in "Don Juan:—

Who wept and sighed and very much repented,
And whispering, "I will ne'er consent," consented.

Lord Lansdowne, Chairman of the joint Committee of both Houses on the scheme for a Channel Tunnel, wrote a report in favour of the project; but it was negatived by 6 votes to 4 on Tuesday. The dissentients could not agree, however, upon a satisfactory statement of their objections. Under these cir-

cumstances, the Tunnel bills will probably be reintroduced next Session.

The Commons, still unable to free themselves wholly from the coils of the almost interminable Corrupt Practices Bill, enjoyed a relishable interlude yesterday week: Mr. Hugh Mason then harped upon the Woman's Suffrage question; but his resolution in favour of the same, earnestly opposed by Sir Henry James and others, was rejected by 130 against 114 votes. On Monday, the majority hostile to Mr. Bradlaugh took another antagonistic step against the heterodox member for Northampton, who had written a letter to Mr. Gladstone warning him of his intention to claim his seat. The Premier, leaving action in the matter to the leader of the Opposition, as representing the majority on this peculiar question, Sir Stafford Northcote with characteristic moderation moved that Mr. Bradlaugh should be excluded from the House. Mr. Labouchere staunchly stood by his colleague. But the exclusion—which does not apply to the library or ante-rooms—was carried by the large number of 232 against 65 votes. This decision was logically consequent on the former votes of the House. But, considering the maleficent influence of Mr. Bradlaugh's agitation, and the lever given to him to inflame the minds of thousands upon thousands against Parliament, with the deplorable result that his pernicious doctrines must of necessity be sown broadcast over the country, it is greatly to be regretted that the House does not bring itself to pass an Affirmation Bill, and by that simple procedure reduce the *bête noire* to his natural level.

It is probably too late in the day to hope that Mr. Gladstone will conduce to the prompter dispatch of legislative business by the judicious curtailment of his natural flow of eloquence—or prolixity. The Premier's performance on Monday of the annual ceremony of the "massacre of the innocents" was a noteworthy example of his tedious habit of discursiveness. With a cloud of words did the right hon. gentleman cover the statement that the Government would persevere with the Corrupt Practices Bill, Tenants' Compensation Bill, National Debt Bill, Medical Bill, Scotch Local Government Bill, and the measures dealing with Irish Poor Relief and Registration, Irish Constabulary and Tramways; but would have to abandon the Floods Prevention Bill, Ballot Continuance Bill, Irish Sunday Closing Bill, and the Charitable Trusts, Scottish Peers, and Naval Discipline Bills. Mr. Gladstone held his hand with regard to the Intermediate Education Bill for Wales, Detention in Hospitals Bill, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. To expedite the more immediate measures, he asked for Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remainder of the Session, which is not at all likely to close as early as the Twelfth of August. One hopeful sign, however regrettable the cause, is that Lord Randolph Churchill has, on account of domestic affliction, obtained leave of absence till Parliament rises.

Mr. Chaplin, who brings to the consideration of agricultural matters ripe experience and much reason, on Tuesday gained a victory over the Government, which was not too strongly represented by either Mr. Mundella or Mr. Dodson. Albeit Mr. Arthur Arnold charitably came to the rescue of the Ministry with an amendment that would have been acceptable, by a majority of eight—200 against 192—was Mr. Chaplin's resolution carried. It will, accordingly, be incumbent on the Government, for the effectual prevention of the introduction of the foot-and-mouth disease from abroad, not to permit cattle from suspected countries to be landed at British ports.

With regard to the projected new Suez Canal, fore-shadowed by Mr. Childers on Wednesday, Mr. Bourke was not without justification when he remarked that the Government were obviously adopting the policy of Lord Beaconsfield on this question. M. de Lesseps certainly appears to have made a shrewd bargain with the Government. As outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the provisional agreement ordains that the existing Suez Canal Company shall construct a second canal parallel to the present one by the year 1888; the tolls and dues to be reduced; the English share in the management of the canal to be increased, and the Government to use its influence to secure the land for the new canal; the Company to pay one per cent of the net profits for ninety-nine years to the Egyptian Government; and our Government to "pay the piper" in the form of a loan to the Company of £8,250,000 at 3½ per cent, with a sinking fund to repay the capital in fifty years. It was but in accordance with custom that much public time having already been wasted this Session, more should be spent in vainly discussing the waste on Wednesday afternoon before the consideration of the Corrupt Practices Bill could be resumed.

The Portrait of Alderman Thomas Roe, the newly-elected M.P. for Derby, which we published a fortnight ago, was from a photograph by Mr. W. W. Winter, of the Alexandra Rooms, Midland-road, Derby.

A temperance demonstration, promoted by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The weather was all that could be wished, and many thousands attended the fête.

The second inquiry respecting the Sunderland calamity has resulted in a verdict imputing negligence to three persons, and declaring the parents not justified in sending children to such an entertainment without proper supervision, but finding there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a charge of manslaughter.

Many visitors to the Louvre have not sufficient time to study the numerous bulky and costly official catalogues, and yet may desire to have a fuller knowledge of the famous collections than is to be obtained from the ordinary guide-books to Paris. This want Miss S. Sophia Beale, an artist of considerable merit, who resides much at Paris, has met in "The Louvre: A Complete and Concise Handbook to all the Collections of the Museum; being an Abridgment of the French Official Catalogues." It is a handy volume, published at a moderate price by Harrison, of Pall-mall, and at the Galignani Library, Rue de Rivoli, Paris. A great deal of labour, care, and intelligence have been expended in the production of this compilation, and the appearance of so useful a work should be generally known.

In London 2478 births and 1521 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 72 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 53, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 65 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 11 from enteric fever, 167 from diarrhoea and dysentery, 6 from simple cholera, and not one either from typhus or simple fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 200 and 226 in the two previous weeks, declined to 179 last week, and were 22 below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 68 deaths: 56 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 16 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 19 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 8 of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty has been busy during the past week in her varied duties, one of which has been the conferring of the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Viscountess Strangford, the Hon. Lady Loyd-Lindsay, and other ladies and nurses. The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge have lunched with the Queen and Royal family; and among the guests entertained by her Majesty at dinner have been Princess Christian, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Sydney, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Rowton, Sir John and Lady Cowell, the Dean of Windsor, and the Rev. Canon Anson, and various members of the Household in Waiting. Lady Amphil has been received by the Queen. During the absence of Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse in town for the State Ball, Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein accompanied her Majesty in her drives. Divine service, which has been performed for some few weeks past in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, in order to avoid the fatigue of the Queen's ascending the stairs to the Royal pew in her Majesty's chapel, was attended, as usual, on Sunday by the Queen and the Princesses, the Dean of Windsor officiating, a second service being performed at noon by the Dean in the private chapel, at which the Royal family and the Household were present. News of the birth of her Majesty's second great-grandson was received by telegram from Berlin. Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse came to town on Monday, and were at the Royal Italian Opera in the evening, returning to Windsor. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty on Tuesday, and the Premier had an audience of the Queen.

The Empress Eugénie visited her Majesty at Windsor Castle on Wednesday and remained to luncheon, returning to Farnborough in the afternoon.

A telegram of sympathy was sent by her Majesty to the Duchess of Marlborough, and Colonel the Hon. W. Carington represented the Queen at the funeral of the late Duke.

Dr. H. A. Pittman, Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians, and Mr. Edwin Saunders, who has held the office of Surgeon-Dentist to her Majesty for thirty-seven years, have been knighted.

The State Ball given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace, under the auspices of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was attended by the Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, who arrived at the palace with their Royal Highnesses, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were the guests. Dancing commenced upon the entrance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their Royal relatives, into the saloon at eleven o'clock. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale blue and silver brocade, veiled in pale blue tulle, looped with a bouquet of geraniums; a tiara of diamonds; and pearl and diamond ornaments. Princess Christian's dress was of white striped satin and tulle, trimmed with pearl embroidery and branches of convolvulus; a tiara of turquoise and diamonds; with the same ornaments. The usual orders were worn. Mr. Liddell's band was in attendance, conducted by himself.

Last Saturday the Prince of Wales held a meeting, at Marlborough House, of the Governors of Wellington College. Of the other Governors present were the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge. The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, visited the Queen at Windsor, and upon her return in the afternoon her Royal Highness accompanied the Prince upon his opening the new buildings of the City of London College, White-street, Moorfields. Divine service was attended by the Royal family on Sunday, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen passed the day with the Duke and Duchess of Albany at Claremont. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, attended a concert at the Guildhall on Monday given by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the funds of the Royal College of Music; and afterwards the Royal party, with Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Albany, inspected the Irish Lace Exhibition at the Mansion House, the Princess giving an order for a piece of lace, similar to that lent by Countess Spencer, to be made for her. The Prince and Princess dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath at their residence in Berkeley-square, and afterwards were present at a ball given by the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Lansdowne House. The band of the 6th Thüringen Infantry Regiment (No. 95) attended at Marlborough House on Tuesday and performed a selection of music before their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess witnessed the performance of "Fédora" (Madame Sarah Bernhardt) at the Gaiety Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by several members of the Royal family, were at the Savage Club entertainment at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening. The Prince was entertained by Baron Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor on Thursday. Under the special patronage of their Royal Highnesses, an evening fête will take place at the International Fisheries Exhibition, on the 18th inst., in aid of the funds for the erection of an English church in Berlin.

The Duchess of Connaught presented new colours to the 4th Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry yesterday week, the ceremony taking place on the Queen's Parade after the sham fight at Aldershot, in which the Duke of Connaught took part successfully. Last Saturday the Duchess distributed the prizes given by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for essays by the scholars in the metropolitan schools. Their Royal Highnesses a day or two since inspected St. Thomas's Hospital, going through the various wards. The Duke and Duchess have promised to open the new buildings of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in August or September.

The Duchess of Albany, who was accompanied by the Duke, opened the Chelsea Hospital for Women, in the Fulham-road, on Tuesday; the Duchess herself replying in a graceful speech to the address presented to her, and naming one floor the "Albany." Numerous purses towards the funds were presented by ladies and children; and the Duchess received a bouquet of flowers, the gift of the patients, and another from the Holland Flower Mission. The cost of the new building and its site amounted, together, to about £20,000. The hospital provides accommodation for sixty-five in-patients, with an extensive and well-arranged out-patient department. It is built of red brick and Mansfield stone. The furniture of the hospital, which is remarkable for neatness and excellence of workmanship, has been supplied by Messrs. Oetzmann and Co.

The Industrial Dwellings Company, of which Sir Sidney Waterlow, M.P., is chairman, has acquired from the Metropolitan Board of Works over an acre of land in Soho, having frontages to the new street from Charing-cross to Oxford-street, on which nearly 1000 rooms will be erected.

THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Peterborough has been seriously ill; but on Monday a favourable change took place.

At York Minster special services were held last week in commemoration of the 411th anniversary of its completion and re-consecration.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson gave last Saturday their second garden party this season, at Lambeth Palace, which was numerously attended.

A funeral sermon on the late Mr. William Spottiswoode was preached on Sunday afternoon, to a crowded congregation, in Westminster Abbey, by the Dean, from the texts Isaiah xl. 8, and I. John ii. 17.

The Bishop of Lichfield has received another £1030 towards the endowment of the Southwell bishopric from the Rev. B. Gibbons, of Waresley House, Kidderminster; and this is the ninth contribution of similar amount during the past six weeks.

The Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art, which has for so many years formed an adjunct to the Church Congress, will be held concurrently with the Congress at Reading, in the Science and Art Schools, the use of which has been granted by the Corporation from Oct. 1 to 6.

Yesterday week the Duchess of Westminster distributed the prizes and certificates gained during the years 1882-3 by the successful pupils at the schools connected with the Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Peter Strickland, of London, whose father was a former Vicar of Staveley, has placed a coloured east window in the old historic church of St. Anne, Ings, Westmoreland, in loving remembrance of his mother. The window is the work of Mr. Frampton, of Buckingham Palace-road, London.

A number of ladies and gentlemen interested in St. Saviour's, Paddington, which is situated in Warwick-road, Paddington, assembled on Monday afternoon to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new chancel, about to be added to it, by Lady Burdett-Coutts. The Baroness was enthusiastically received.

Cordial testimony to the valuable work being done by the Church Defence Association was borne by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Egerton, Mr. Raikes, M.P., and other speakers, at the annual meeting on Monday afternoon, and a resolution commending the society to the hearty support of Churchmen was unanimously passed.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter, Archibald Boyd, D.D., died at the Deanery, Exeter, on Wednesday morning, after a long illness; and the *City Press* records the sudden death of the Rev. John Abbiss, M.A., at the age of ninety-three. Mr. Abbiss was for sixty-four years Rector of the priory church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.

At a recent meeting at Ince, near Wigan, the Vicar, Canon Fergie, said that £5000 had been promised him for the building of a church, and £2000 for the erection of a school and other purposes; besides which, a few days ago, a gentleman had promised him another £5000, making, £12,000 of unsolicited donations in a few weeks.

The *Gloucester Chronicle* states:—"The many friends of the Rev. Nicholas Pocock, of Clifton, will be glad to learn that he has received a slight acknowledgment of his literary labours in the intimation from the Prime Minister that he has advised her Majesty to place Mr. Pocock's name as a recipient of £250 from the Civil Service Fund for his services in theological and other literature."

The marriage of the Ven. Henry W. Watkins, Archdeacon and Canon of Durham, with Miss Mary Margaret Kate Thompson, daughter of Sir Henry Thompson, took place at the Savoy Chapel last Saturday. The Bishop of Durham officiated, assisted by the Deans of Windsor and Wells, and the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy; and an address was given by the Rev. Canon Barry.

In the parish church at Maidstone, the Archbishop of Canterbury on Tuesday confirmed 300 young persons. His Grace was subsequently entertained at luncheon at the Town-hall, the Mayor presiding. In the afternoon he visited the Church Institute, established under the auspices of Archbishop Tait, and addressed a large company on the value of such bodies. His Grace also inspected the coffee palace.

The private subscription raised in the House of Commons for a memorial to Lord F. Cavendish has reached £500. This has been expended in a commission for a handsome stained-glass window, which will forthwith be placed in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.—A painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, has been placed in the Church of St. Peter, Belsize Park, by Mrs. Loch, in memory of her husband, formerly an Indian Judge, and for some years the Vicar's churchwarden.

The Bishop of London has presented the Prebendal Stall of Islington in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Prebendary Coleridge, to his Examining Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Gifford, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Senior Classic and Senior Medallist, and afterwards Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham; and the Rev. George Hodson, Vicar of Enfield, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Prebendal Stall of Newington, in the room of the late Prebendary Irons.

Speaking on Monday at the Rochester Diocesan Society as to the miserable pay received by many of the poorest classes in London in making match-boxes and cheap clothing, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed a hope that some grand scheme of emigration might be devised in order to effect some improvement in the present condition of affairs. It was stated on Tuesday that £20,000 had been promised towards the capital of the proposed Church School Company, and a confident hope in its success was expressed.

In the Upper House of Convocation yesterday week a document, drawn up by a committee of their Lordships, was presented, setting forth various reasons against marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and their Lordships passed a series of resolutions founded thereon. In the Lower House, on the motion of Canon Gregory, resolutions were passed deprecating the transfer of Church schools to School Boards, and requesting the Bishops to establish some diocesan organisation to avert such transfers. At the close of the sitting Convocation was prorogued to Aug. 9.

A memorial brass has been put up at the entrance of the chancel of St. Peter's, Bayswater, bearing the following inscription:—"For the more fitting worship of God, this church was enlarged and the chancel erected by the exertions of the Rev. John Robbins, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of the parish, aided by many generous gifts of his friends and parishioners, in affectionate remembrance of his services during seventeen years' incumbency, and was consecrated Dec. 13, 1879." The erection of this brass was decided on by the Church Extension Committee at a crowded meeting, when a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver lamp and a purse containing a large sum of money, was presented to the Vicar on his resigning the above parish after a ministry of twenty-one years.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

Meetings for benevolent purposes continue to be held in great numbers. We give the most important ones that have recently occurred.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on the 4th inst. at a dinner given in Willis's Rooms to a distinguished company in aid of the Princess Mary Village Homes, of which an excellent account was given by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson. Donations were made to the extent of £1300.

Lord Thurlow presided the same evening at the seventy-fourth anniversary dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, held at Freemasons' Hall, and in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Fund," advocated the opening of museums, art galleries, and libraries on Sundays, remarking that London was almost the only place in which these institutions were closed to the working-classes. The donations and subscriptions announced amounted to over £500, including a hundred guineas from the Queen.

The annual festival dinner of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, was held on the 5th inst. at Willis's Rooms—the Lord Mayor presiding. The new wing will require an increased income of something like £2500 a year. As a proof of the usefulness of the hospital, his Lordship stated that the Hospital Sunday Fund had voted the committee £1112. The annual expenses amount to £3000, while the certain income is only £1190; and his Lordship announced, amid general cheering, that the Corporation of the city of London had voted 100 guineas to the funds of the charity. Donations to the amount of £2367 and eighty-one new subscriptions were announced.

The fourteenth annual fête in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Twickenham, took place the same day at the Crystal Palace. The children from the orphanage, to the number of 200, were supplied with a substantial dinner and dessert, and tickets for all the entertainments in the palace were handed to them afterwards. The prizes at the close were distributed by Mrs. Vincent, and speeches were delivered by Mr. C. E. H. Vincent, Sir John Bennett, and others. The bands of thirteen of the Metropolitan divisions, and of the City Police force, and of the orphanage played in the grounds.

A concert in aid of the Working Girls' Club, one of the most interesting of the season, took place at the Royal Academy of Music in the evening. The Handel Society made its first public appearance, the selection from "Belshazzar" forming the first part of the programme.

The third of a series of concerts given to amuse the inmates of Brompton Hospital took place on the 6th. Songs by the Hon. Helen Sandilands, Miss Hildyard, Mrs. Hardy, and others, were interspersed with musical sketches by Mr. Alan Mackinnon.

The same day the third exhibition of window-flowers by the local workpeople was held in the grounds of the parish church of St. Peter, Brighton. Over 200 prizes were given, the entries being more than 300 in number.

Lord Aberdare presided last Saturday at the fifty-ninth anniversary meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was held at St. James's Hall. The Duchess of Connaught distributed prizes to the children of the different schools in London who had contributed essays on the subject of "Man's Duty to Animals."

An official inspection was made the same day by the committee and others of the new building of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the first stone of which was laid in July, 1880, by the Princess of Wales. The hospital was opened last Tuesday by the Duchess of Albany. The building, which is on the south side of the Fulham-road, provides accommodation for sixty-five in-patients, with an extensive and well-arranged out-patient department.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls in the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, at Caterham, was made last Saturday by Countess Russell. Mr. J. Scott, a vice-president of the institution, occupied the chair.

A garden fête was held the same day, on the invitation of Sir Henry Bessemer, in his grounds, Upper Denmark-hill, in aid of the funds of the Surrey Association for the General Welfare of the Blind. The weather being fine, a very pleasant time was spent by the visitors in the spacious and varied grounds. The band of the Grenadier Guards played selections of music; and an excellent concert was given in a marquee by pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Norwood.

The annual excursion of the Southwark Help-Myself Society took place to Grazley Court, near Reading, the seat of Mr. W. J. Palmer, J.P., President of the society. The party, which was accompanied by a contingent from the Help-One-Another Society, numbered altogether nearly eight hundred persons. Outdoor games and amusements of various kinds were indulged in. The total number of excursionists sitting down to tea was about 2600. Subsequently a meeting was held. Reading is the head-quarters of the Help-Myself Society, which was started about three and a half years ago. The Southwark branch numbers over 2000 members, while a kindred institution—the Women's Help-One-Another Society—possesses 1200 adherents.

Lord Shaftesbury laid on Saturday the corner-stone of some new buildings about to be erected for the Boys' Refuge and Home, in Strangeways, Manchester. In the evening he attended a gathering of Lancashire operatives in the Free Trade Hall, and received addresses from several associations.

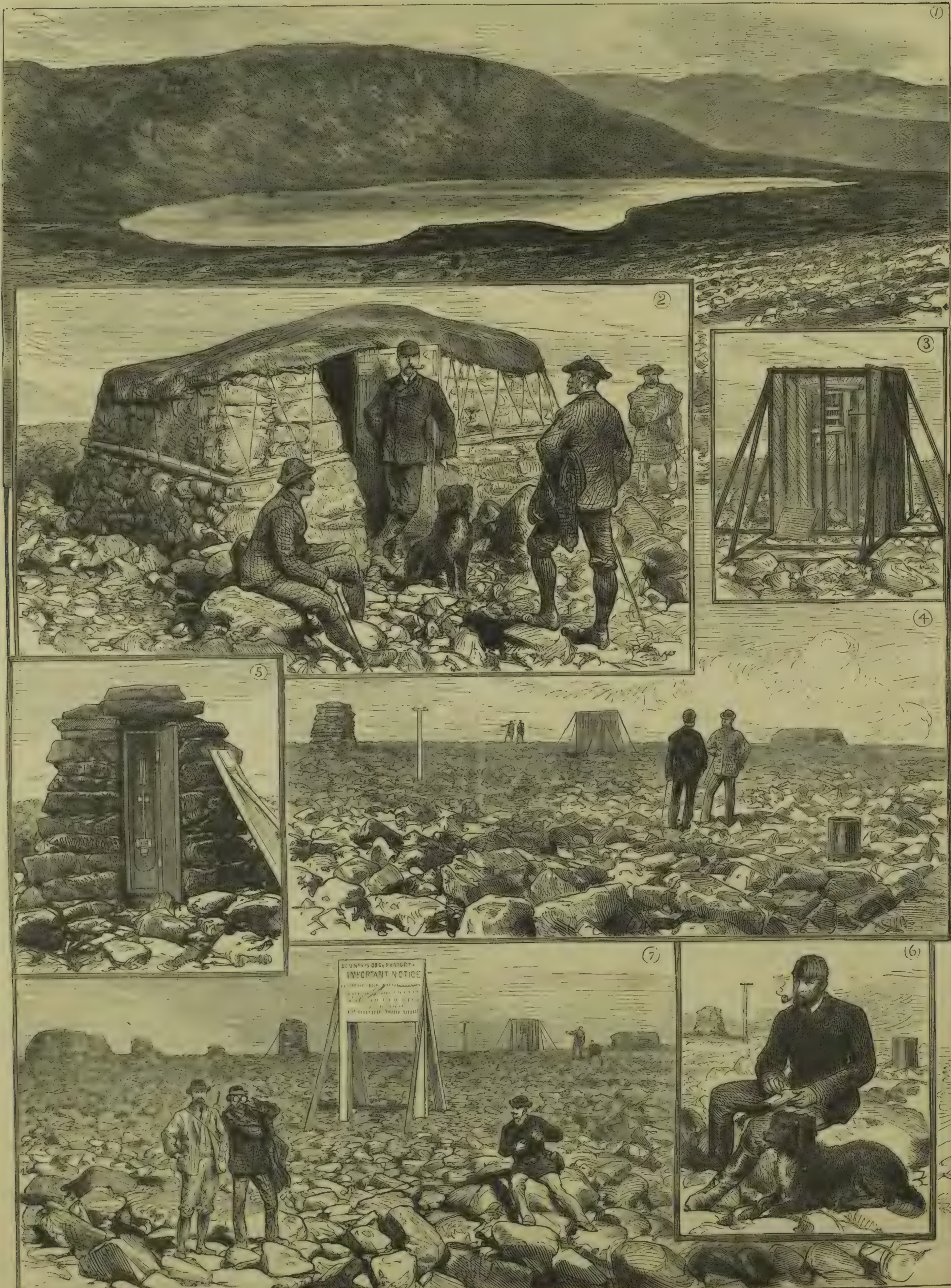
The seventeenth annual flower show of the Society for Promoting Window-Gardening amongst the Working Classes in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John's, Westminster, was held last Tuesday in Dean's-yard, Lord Shaftesbury presenting the prizes.

The London Sanitary Protection Association are to hold a meeting in the Kensington Townhall next Tuesday evening, at which the newly elected president, the Duke of Argyll, will take the chair for the first time, and will give an address upon this subject. Tickets can be obtained gratis, on application to the secretary, at the office, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi.

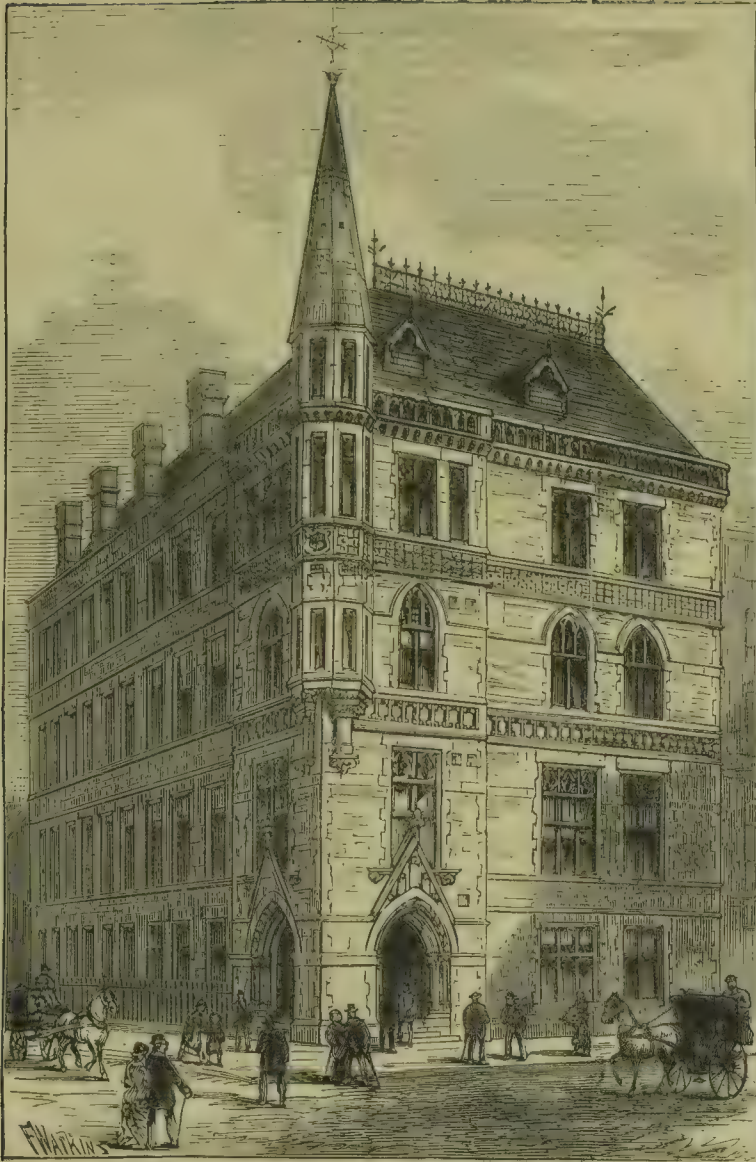
The entertainment at 10, Downing-street, on behalf of Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home, will take place next Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., instead of on the 18th inst., as originally announced. Tickets may be procured at Mitchell's Royal Library, Bond-street, or of Mrs. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to accede to the request made in a memorial from the National Society for an increased Parliamentary grant to Church schools. The National Society, in replying, asks that an effective restraint should be applied to the excessive expenditure of school boards.

On Sunday last a large addition to the nave of St. Faith's, Stoke Newington, Church, was opened by the Bishop of Bedford, who preached on the occasion to a crowded congregation. Designed by the late Mr. Burges, and consecrated in 1873, the nave remained unfinished owing to the death, in 1874, of its promoter, the late Mr. Robert Brett. On the death of Mr. Burges, the task of completing the work was allotted to Mr. James Brooks.



1. The Lake. 2. The Hut. 3. Thermometer Screen and Cage. 4. Rain-Gauge, Barometer-Cairn, Screen, &c. 5. Barometer. 6. Mr. C. Wragge and his Dog Renzo. 7. General View looking E.N.E.

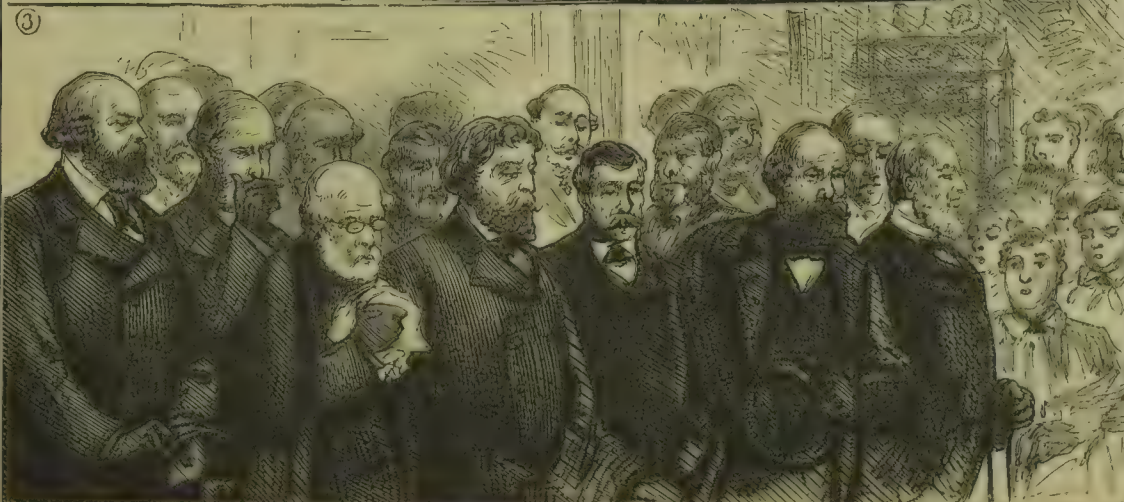


THE NEW BUILDING IN WHITE-STREET, MOORFIELDS.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE LECTURE-HALL AT THE OPENING.

THE CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE.



1. The Grave. 2. The Clergy. 3. The Mourners. 4. The Coffin.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. W. SPOTTISWOODE, F.R.S., IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

BEN NEVIS METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

During three seasons of summer and autumn, and on many days of winter, Mr. Clement Wragge, acting under the auspices of the Scottish Meteorological Society, has personally conducted a valuable series of atmospheric observations on the summit of Ben Nevis, combined with those made simultaneously at Fort William and at the intermediate stations. Mr. Wragge and his assistants have gone through a great amount of laborious and constant work. The observations have been kept up on the simultaneous system from June 1 till Nov. 1 inclusive, on Sundays as on week-days, without the break of a single day. Usually the strictest punctuality has been observed at all the stations. Mr. Wragge has made the ascent four times a week. The first part of the ascent is made on horseback—as far as to the Lake, 1840 ft. up, and sometimes to Brown's Well, which is about 2000 ft. up. As for the weather, the usual conditions on the Ben have been cold, thick cloud-fog, drizzling rain, or a biting and raw wind that caused hands and fingers to swell, so that there was the utmost difficulty in registering the observations taken. The difficulty was often increased by drops of rain or of condensed vapour running down the pencil and blotting the readings. Sometimes the air was so saturated with moisture that the dry-bulb thermometer could not be kept dry for any length of time. In spite of all difficulties and drawbacks, however, the observations have been made continuously and regularly for two hours daily. They include readings of the thermometer, barometer, clockwork hygrometer, rain-gauges, dry-bulb thermometers and radiation thermometers, and taking note of the wind, the clouds, the ozone tests, and the Angus Smith tests for the actinism of light. We believe that systematic observations of the rain-band by Browning's spectroscopic have also been an important feature of the work. It must be remembered that most of these observations had to be repeated five times, at half-hourly intervals. Between the different sets of readings there was often barely five minutes' interval in which to take shelter in the hut from wind and rain. On some days it is no easy matter at that elevation to handle small keys and fine instruments, to fix ozone tests, and to wind the clockwork hygrometer. On the other hand, there have been many magnificent days for mountain work, and some wondrous views have been obtained in the course of the ascent and from the summit. Mr. Wragge has left Fort William under cumulus rolls and an overcast sky, and when 2000 feet or 3000 feet up the mountain he emerged into beautiful clear weather and brilliant sunshine, with dark mountain-tops rising like islands from the vast undulating cloud-sea. The whole system of these observations has now been brought into excellent working order, and it can hardly be doubted that it will be a most valuable aid to meteorological investigation, especially as Ben Nevis lies directly in the Atlantic storm-tracks. Mr. Wragge's enthusiasm is marvellous, and it is matched by his energy. Let us hope that something may be done by the friends of science to lighten his extraordinary self-imposed labours.

Mr. William Whyte, who has undertaken charge of the Ben Nevis Observatory during the ensuing season, in the absence of Mr. Clement Wragge, made an ascent of the mountain, accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie, of Fort William, and Mr. Pearce, of London, for the purpose of examining the instruments which had been left on the summit during the winter, preparatory to the resumption of the daily observations in June. The weather was most inclement, a fresh gale blowing from the south-west, with continuous rain. A cloud fog enveloped the mountain down to 1200 feet from the sea level, and the snow line was reached at 2100 feet. The instruments on the summit could not be examined, the hut and its contents being buried under eight or ten feet of snow and ice. The last two miles of the ascent proved very toilsome and dangerous, the slope of the Ben being covered for that distance with frozen snow for a depth varying from five to thirty feet. It is proposed to establish a permanent observatory on the mountain, and an appeal for funds for that purpose has been issued by the Duke of Richmond, the President of the Scottish Meteorological Society.

Our Illustrations are from a set of photographs by Mr. P. Macfarlane, of the "Apothecaries' Hall," Fort William.

FUNERAL OF MR. W. SPOTTISWOODE.

The late President of the Royal Society, Mr. William Spottiswoode, received the honours of a public funeral in Westminster Abbey on Thursday last week. The grave prepared for him was near that of one of his ancestors, Spottiswoode, Bishop of St. Andrew's, who died in 1639. It is situated at the north-east part of the south transept, close to Poet's Corner. The coffin was brought from Grosvenor-place, where Mr. Spottiswoode had resided, in a funeral car drawn by four horses, and followed by eight mourning-carriages with the family and friends, and by numerous private carriages. The mourners assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, and the funeral entered the Abbey through the west cloister door, with a procession formed in the following order:—The Choir, the Minor Canons, the Junior Masters, the Scholars of Westminster School, the Head Master, the Canons' Verger, the Canons, the Senior Canon, the Sub-Dean, the Deans' Verger, and the Dean, with the Chapter Clerk and Receiver. Then came the coffin, covered with a wreath of flowers. On the right and left walked the Chancellors of the Universities and Presidents of scientific institutions, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville, Sir W. Siemens, Sir F. Leighton, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir W. Armstrong, Dr. Evans (Vice-President of the Royal Society), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Northumberland, the Master of the Stationers' Company, Lord Aberdare, Mr. E. J. Stone, and Professor Flower. Behind the chief mourner, the members of the family, and the domestics, walked Mr. Cockerell, Earl Stanhope, Earl Dalhousie, Professor Tyndall, Professor Huxley, Sir Joseph Hooker, Dr. Carpenter, Sir F. Bramwell, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Lincoln, and others holding high positions in the literary, scientific, and official world. The procession moved forward, the choral service was commenced, and the coffin, with floral crosses and wreaths, was placed under the lantern. The Lessons were read by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, the prayers by the Very Rev. the Dean. Before the Benediction, Bishop Wordsworth's hymn "Hark, the Sound," was sung, and the blessing was pronounced. The congregation separated whilst the notes of the "Dead March" in "Saul" were pealing through the aisles.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate, as unfit for human food, 27 tons 1 cwt. of fish, of which over 25 tons came by land; 12 tons were wet fish, and 14 tons shell fish. The fish seized comprised haddocks, mackerel, lobsters, plaice, shrimps, cod, crabs, eels, halibut, herrings, periwinkles, mussels, skate, whelks, whitebait, and whiting. At Farringdon Market 2 cwt. of fish were condemned; and at the South London Market 16 cwt. The total weight of fish delivered within the month at Billingsgate Market was 12,514 tons, of which 9159 tons arrived by land and 3355 by water.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Professor Huxley has been chosen president of the Royal Society in place of the late Mr. Spottiswoode.

The Lord Mayor will entertain her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday, Aug. 8. The date was fixed after consultation with Mr. Gladstone.

Viscount Emslyn, M.P., has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Carmarthen Quarter Sessions, in the room of the late Sir John Mansel, Bart.

Mr. H. Weston Eve, M.A., Head Master of University College School, has been appointed Dean of the College of Preceptors, in place of Mr. A. K. Isbister, deceased.

In consideration of the continued depression in agriculture the Duke of Newcastle has returned to his tenants 20 per cent of their rents for the past half year.

Lord Sudeley, Sir W. Thomson, Sir W. Siemens, and Sir F. Abel, have been appointed British Commissioners for the Electrical Exhibition to be held at Vienna in August.

Dr. Reginald Southey has been appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy, in the place of Dr. Robert Nairne, who has resigned his office.

James Carey, the informer, was on Tuesday adjudicated a bankrupt in the Dublin Court, at the instance of the Collector-General for Dublin.

Mr. Lowell, the American Minister in London, has officially notified the British Government that the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, will terminate on July 2, 1885.

At a meeting of the Irish Party held on Monday a letter was read from Mr. O'Donnell resigning his connection with the Irish Parliamentary Party. The resignation was accepted unanimously, and without any expression of regret.

The Lord Provost's committee of the Edinburgh Town Council agreed on Monday to recommend to the council to present the freedom of the city to the Earl of Rosebery on Saturday, the 21st inst.

On Tuesday the remains of the late Duke of Marlborough were interred at Blenheim, the chief mourners being the Marquis of Blandford, his son the Earl of Sunderland, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., and the Duke of Roxburghe.

The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that the School Board cannot recover fees for the attendance of children by proceeding against the parents in the county court, but must proceed by the summary process provided by the statute.

The final verdict of the Committee on the ventilators is a two-thirds, rather three-fourths, victory for the company. The ventilator in Tothill-street and that in Parliament-square, as well as one in Queen Victoria-street, are to be closed; but those on the Embankment are to remain.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., presided at the opening of a fancy bazaar held last week in the grounds of Mornington Lodge, West Kensington, the residence of Mr. W. H. Gibbs. The object of the bazaar was to assist in clearing off the debt on the Wesleyan church and schools recently erected on the Munster Park Estate, Fulham.

A public park, covering seventeen acres, subscribed for by the inhabitants of the town and others, was opened on Wednesday at West Hartlepool by Mr. Edward Turnbull, as a memorial to the late Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson, founder of the town and port. Mr. Jackson was the first member of Parliament, elected in 1868, for the newly-enfranchised borough.

The organisers of the forthcoming Printers' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall are arranging for a comprehensive display of designs for Christmas, New Year, Birthday, and other congratulatory cards, and of paintings in oil and water colour, etchings, &c., of a nature suitable for cheap reproduction and sale by stationers.

The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours gave a conversation on Monday in its spacious galleries in Piccadilly, the first it has held since its removal to its new quarters. The gathering included several members and associates of the Royal Academy, many members of the Institute, and other persons distinguished in the art world.

Two excellent swimming baths were opened on Tuesday night at Finsbury Park. The gentlemen's bath is 110 ft. long and 37 ft. wide; the ladies' bath somewhat smaller. The building contains numerous private baths, and Turkish baths upon the best principles are in course of construction. The opening was celebrated by some swimming races, for which nearly 150 entered.

The whole of the ironworkers in North Staffordshire, over 6000 in number, are on strike against a reduction in wages. At a meeting of the men on Monday a resolution was passed to continue the strike until the old rate was restored, or until the employers allowed the men to return at that rate pending the issue of the South Staffordshire dispute. Acts of violence were committed at Bromwich last week by large mobs, who forcibly stopped several works.

At the Fisheries Exhibition on Monday Mr. Shaw-Lefevre read a paper on "The Principles of Legislation in Relation to Deep-Sea Fisheries." He adduced statistics to show that the legislation of 1868 had been followed by a considerable increase in the produce of our home fisheries of herring, cod, and ling. As to the laws for the regulation of fishermen at sea, a bill was before Parliament to carry out the decisions of the International Conference held last year at the Hague. It would better regulate trawling, and empower the commanders of cruisers of all nations to interfere in cases of dispute, to arbitrate at sea, and fix the amount of compensation.

The annual Rose Show was held at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. The weather was delightful, and there was a large attendance. Prizes of considerable value were offered to nurserymen and amateurs, and there were also open competitions, the list comprising twenty-four classes. Almost all parts of England were represented—competitors coming from Darlington in the north, Colchester in the east, and Hereford in the west.—The German Gymnastic Society held their annual meeting at the Crystal Palace the same day; and the whole of the centre transept was inclosed for this occasion, an arrangement which greatly interfered with the comfort of those who came to see the flowers.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery was issued on Wednesday. Since last report the following donations have been made:—John Britton, F.S.A., Mary Ann Cross ("George Eliot") King George II., Sir William Grant, Professor Richard Parson, Sarah Austen, John Flaxman, R.A., Anne Flaxman, Oliver Goldsmith, John Ramsay McCulloch, Lord John Russell (a marble bust), John Rennie, F.R.S., Sir William Hamilton, K.B., John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G., Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., John Keats (a mask in plaster). The following portraits were purchased:—Anne Boleyn, fourth Earl of Southampton, K.G., military group of officers, second Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. (marble bust). A number of autograph letters has been added to the collection. The number of visitors during 1882 was 84,599.

THE CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE.

This excellent institution, which was formerly situated in Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, has, during some months past, found temporary accommodation in the old City of London School-house, near Milk-street, Cheapside. It has now entered upon the occupation of its new and commodious building, in Moorfields, Finsbury, at the corner of White-street and North-street. This was opened by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday last. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Lord Mayor in March last year, and the building was almost completed in a twelvemonth. The architectural design is Gothic; the College has accommodation for as many as four thousand students who annually attend the scores of classes held weekly throughout the greater part of the year. The plans of the architect, Mr. Edward A. Crockett, included class-rooms, laboratory, art and cast rooms, reading-room, council-room, library, and a handsome and spacious hall, in which weekly lectures and entertainments are held. The work has been executed by Mr. J. T. Chappell, and the cost of the building is something over £16,000, of which £12,000 was contributed up to Saturday. The City of London College was established, thirty-five years ago, by the efforts of the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie and other gentlemen interested in the well-being of the many thousands of young men engaged in offices and houses of business in the City; not only to afford them a place of resort and occupation after business hours, but also for the advancement of their education, and to enable them to obtain improvement in the various branches of science, literature, and art, which might be of service to them in their business or employment. Its comprehensive scheme of class work embraces ancient and modern languages, all the ordinary branches of education, mathematics, every branch of science, mechanics, music, and drawing.

The great hall, in which the ceremony took place on Saturday, was tastefully decorated with hangings of crimson cloth, and various City banners were suspended round the walls and gallery. The platform or dais was banked round with roses, maidenhair ferns, and choice plants, and the staircase descending to the hall conducted the visitor through an avenue of shrubs and flowers, tropical and semi-tropical, of every kind. A selection of vocal music was sung by members of the Guildhall School of Music, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill. A guard of honour furnished by the Honourable Artillery Company was in attendance, under the command of Captain Lewis T. Crook. The band of the regiment was also present, and performed music during the afternoon.

The arrival of their Royal Highnesses was proclaimed by cheering outside, and the flourish of trumpets. The Reception Committee, the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs proceeded to meet the Prince and Princess, and conduct them to the Reading-room, after which the Reception Committee led the Royal visitors through the building and to the hall in which the inauguration was to take place. The procession was headed by trumpeters who entered the hall with a loud flourish, which was followed by the band striking up "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and by the audience rising until their Royal Highnesses had taken their places. Behind the trumpeters came the Architect, Contractor, Secretary of the College, representatives of the Council and Reception Committee, the Under-Sheriffs, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Chairman of the Council and Principal of the College, Bishop Claughton, the Bishop of Bedford, the Lord Mayor, conducting the Princess of Wales, and the Prince of Wales, who conducted the Lady Mayoress to the platform. The Rev. Prebendary Whittington, Principal of the College, read an address to the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Highness made a suitable reply, expressing his deep interest in its object, and referring to the fact that his father, the late Prince Consort, was its first patron. Bishop Claughton offered a brief prayer, and the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung. The list of subscriptions were read; and a resolution, proposed by the Lord Mayor, and seconded by Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., a former student of this college, promising to aid the Council in completing the payment of the debt, was passed by acclamation. The Prince of Wales spoke again in reply to a vote of thanks for the presence of himself and the Princess upon this occasion.

The foundation-stone of a new Sunday school being built for the Baptist Church at Ponder's-end was laid on Monday afternoon by Mr. J. T. Olney, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
President—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G.
Largest Fisheries Exhibition ever held.
Garden Promenade, attractive Fish Cultivating Operations, large and well-stocked Aquarium, Life-boats, Life-saving and Diving Apparatus, Sea and Fresh Water Fishing in all its branches. Fish Dinners and how to cook them, under the management of the National Training School for Cookery.
Open Daily, from 8.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m., except Wednesday, when doors are open from 10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m. Fish Market Open Daily, from 8.0 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., admission free. By special permission of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, the full band of the 6th Thüringian Infantry Regiment, consisting of fifty-eight performers (Honorary Colonel H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.), has arrived in England, and is now performing daily under the direction of Kapellmeister Kleinsteuber, at intervals from three to 9.45 p.m., if fine, in the Gardens; if wet, in the Inland Fisheries Promenade. Organ recitals at intervals throughout the day.
Admission is, on every weekday, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. Season Tickets, One Guinea.
Principal Entrance Two Minutes' walk from South Kensington Station, District and Metropolitan Railways; trains every two minutes. Omnibuses from all parts.
Facilities are offered by the leading Railway Companies for the conveyance of passengers from all parts of the Kingdom.
Visitors should not fail to procure a copy of the complete and descriptive Official Catalogue, which is to be obtained only inside the Exhibition, price 1s.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION of the Exhibition and Grounds by the ELECTRIC LIGHT till ten p.m. Most extensive display of Electric Lighting ever seen in this country or on the Continent. The grounds illuminated by Chinese lanterns.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

CONFERENCES are now being held in the Council Room of the Exhibition (Deep-Sea Fisheries Gallery), at Two o'clock p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays (instead of in the Conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, as previously announced) upon subjects connected with Fisheries. Admission free to visitors to the Exhibition.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

Important Notice.—Series of SHILLING HANDBOOKS by eminent authorities, on sale as published in the Exhibition Buildings, and at all Booksellers.
Frederick Pollock, Barrister-at-Law, M.A. (Oxon.), Hon. LL.D., Edin., Corpus Christi Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford—"The Law as to Fishing and Fisheries." (Just published.)
G. B. Howes, Demonstrator of Biology, Normal School of Science, South Kensington—"Food Fishes." (Just published.)
W. Saville Kent, F.L.S., F.Z.S.—"Marine and Freshwater Fishes of the British Isles" (illustrated). (Just published.)
E. W. H. Holdsworth, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Special Commissioner for Juris, International Fisheries Exhibition—"Apparatus used in Fishing." (Just published.)
W. M. Adams, B.A., late Fellow of New College, Oxford, Designer and Compiler of the Fisheries Map of the British Islands—"The History of Fishing from the Earliest Times." (In the press.)
His Excellency Spencer Walpole, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man—"The British Fish Trade." (In the press.)
V. Stephen Mitchell, M.A. (Camb.)—"Fish as Food." (In the press.)
O. E. Fryer, Assistant-Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, Home Office—"The Salmon Fisheries." (Illustrated). (In the press.)
J. P. Wheeldon, late Angling Editor of "Bell's Life"—"The Angling Societies of London and the Provinces." (In the press.)
Francis Day, F.R.S., Commissioner for India to International Fisheries Exhibition—"Indian Fish and Fishing." (Illustrated). (In the press.)
Henry Lee, F.L.S.—"Sea Monsters Unmasked." (Illustrated). (In the press.)
Francis Day, F.L.S., Commissioner for India to International Fisheries Exhibition—"Fish Culture." (Illustrated). (In the press.)
William Senior—"Bird Spinner"—"Angling in Great Britain." (Just published.)
James G. Bertram, Author of "The Harvest of the Sea"—"The Unappreciated Lives of the Fisher Folk." (Just published.)
John J. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.)—"The Literature of Sea and River Fishing." (Just published.)
A. J. B. Tremble, of the Land Torpale, Barrister-at-Law, Literary Superintendent for the Fisheries Exhibition—"The Outcome of the Exhibition." (Just published.)
"The Fisheries Portfolio," containing Ten Original Etchings of Scenes on the British Coast, by R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A., Colin Hunter, J. D. Watson, David Law, Otto Leyde, R.S.A., C. J. Watson, C. P. Scombe, J. P. Heseltine, J. MacWhirter, A.R.A., and W. H. Hall. Price 15s. (Just published.)
Publishers: W. & A. Grooms and Sons (Limited), International Fisheries Exhibition, and 13, Charing-cross, S.W.

NEW MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.—The following were performed by Liddell's band at Buckingham Palace on July 6:—
MIA CARA WALTZ. Bocalossi.
DAISY WALTZ. Luke Wheeler.
CHIC POLKA. Dan Godfrey.
MARIE BLEUE QUADRILLE. D'Albert.
RIP VAN WINKLE QUADRILLE. D'Albert.
LOLITA LANCERS. D'Albert.
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DAISY WALTZ. LUKE WHEELER.
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Class 0 .. £14 Class 2 .. £20 Class 4 .. £26 Class 6 .. £33
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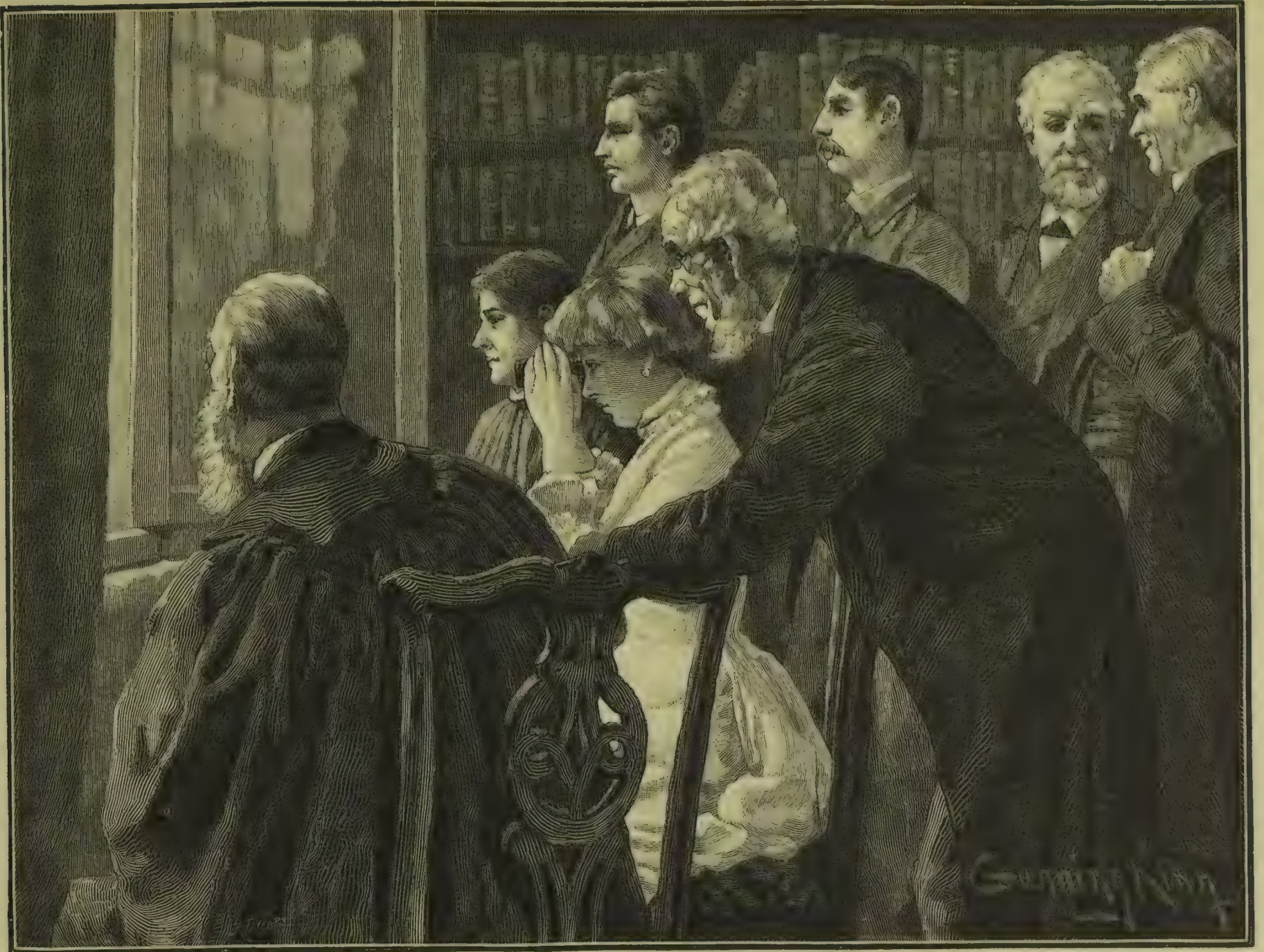
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She took the glass, but purposely turned it on the wrong boat.

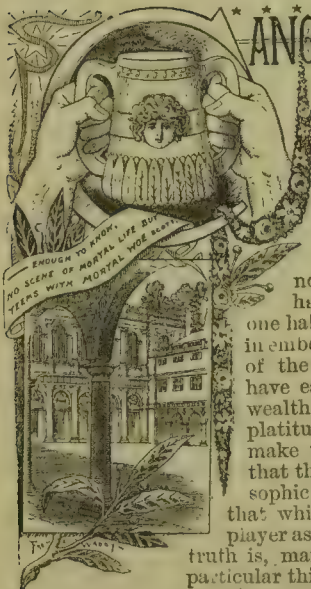
THE CANON'S WARD.

BY JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "HIGH SPIRITS," "THICKER THAN WATER," ETC.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL HOMAGE.



CANON ALDRED was a man of mark in Cambridge, and the more so since his ways were not Cambridge ways. As a University man, he had not much distinguished himself; his friends said he could easily have done so had he not wasted his mental energies in so many directions; but others had their doubts of this. We often hear it said of

notorious swindlers that if they had shown in some honest calling one half of the ability they displayed in embezzlement, or some other branch of the criminal sciences, they could have earned a competence, or even wealth; but this is only one of those platitudes which commonplace people make use of under the impression that they are saying something philosophic. The remark is of a piece with that which describes a first-rate whist-player as a mathematician spoilt. The truth is, many men have natural gifts, for particular things, which are nevertheless only small things: they are very good in the back

streams of intelligence, but the main stream is too strong for them, and in reality they exhibit their sagacity in keeping out of it. Some men, again, do many things well, but still not very well. If they were women, they would draw and paint and play the piano, and even read Dante (not with very much pleasure) in the original; and they would be called "accomplished." An accomplished man, however, is not a desirable person; and the folks I have in my mind are generally very agreeable. Their sympathies, though not deep, are wide; they have neither cant nor caste; they see the Beautiful and the True, but without asserting it in drawing-rooms, or attempting to define them, and they are almost always good-natured.

Canon Aldred was all this, and more. He was kind-hearted to a fault; confiding to the verge of weakness; and a gentleman to the core. Though not wealthy, he had some private property which, with the Canonry, gave him a considerable income, and he spent it generously. He was not an Amphytrion, because he had not the means for it, but he entertained his

friends with a hospitality the graciousness of which atoned for any lack of splendour; and his friends were of very various kinds. Some of them were now staying at Cambridge, drawn thither, as much by the attraction of his presence as by those of the place itself, great as they are during the May term.

There was Professor Pelski, of Moscow, though not "late" of Moscow; he had had to fly for his life from Russia on account of his political opinions more than thirty years ago, and during that time had been hand and glove with half the Revolutionists of Europe.

There was Mr. Flit; the most special of special correspondents, whose vacations could never be called "long," since they only lasted while England was not at war with this or that savage tribe or country; at the first beat of the drum he was off, with his note-book and metallic pencil, to Timbuctoo or Terra del Fuego, but in the meantime mingled in society as though privation had never driven him to eat anything worse than his boots.

There was also just now in Cambridge Mr. Fluker, the great Eastern financier; the Canon had met him in Egypt just after one of his most successful "operations" upon the Khedive, and found him much to his taste. Mr. Fluker's experiences had all the charm of novelty for him, and with characteristic modesty he felt a considerable respect for this man who had made his mark—which was, however, a pretty big hole for the reception of other people's property—in a world of which he himself knew nothing. And Mr. Fluker, to whom the respect of a fellow-creature was an unaccustomed treat, reciprocated the other's liking.

All these gentlemen had received invitations to view the "procession" from the Canon's rooms; but it did not include any suggestion that they should attend the College chapel. He had asked them to do that already, thinking that the peculiarity of the scene might have an attraction for them, but "the vespers," as Mr. Flit entitled them, had not, so far as these gentlemen were concerned, been a success. As guests of the Canon they had all occupied prominent places in the stalls, but without a due understanding of the sublimity or responsibilities of that exalted position. It was probably the first time that Mr. Fluker had been to a place of worship since his baptism (if he ever had been baptised; for there were persons ready and willing to affirm that he had not only no right to the surname he bore, but to even a Christian name). The service had seemed not a little tedious to him, and he had not scrupled to show it as demonstratively as the pins, and rings, and watch-chain of which it was his habit to make particular display.

Mr. Flit, on the other hand, who on principle never suffered himself to be bored by anything, had been too much

at home in the sacred edifice, and not only at anthem time (wherein some little license is allowed to wandering thought), but during the more devotional portions of the proceedings, had been seen, to the great amusement of the undergraduates, to take copious notes, including a very graphic sketch of the Vice-Master.

As to Professor Pelski (who was not only a philosopher himself but took everyone else to be so), he had not scrupled to address aloud to his neighbour, the junior Dean himself (a person he rightly judged likely to be cognisant of such matters), questions respecting the date and foundation of the chapel; the carving by Grindlay Gibbons, and other matters of information which seemed to him more interesting than what was going on.

The authorities, in short, had been rather scandalised by the Canon's friends, and had made a remonstrance to him in private against the future admittance to Divine service of individuals who, although of European celebrity, the Master had not hesitated to term "outlandish persons." The Canon had expressed his sorrow, with the confident assurance that his friends were not likely to come to chapel again; but it was not the first time that the latitude of his views had met with discouragement.

During the last winter but one he had asked three Parsee students, who had just joined the University, to dine with him at his residence, "The Laurels." It had seemed to him, notwithstanding some objections urged by his sister, an act of Christian charity to give these high-hatted aliens a Christmas dinner, a view which Sophy had enthusiastically supported (young gentlemen guests were rare during the vacations, and even copper-coloured ones were better than none); but the affair had turned out a sad fiasco. The host had waited and waited, but the guests had never arrived. After half an hour the Canon and the ladies sat down. "It was most extraordinary," he said; for the young men (nobles of high rank in their own land) had accepted his invitation—so far as satisfaction can be expressed by symbols—with the greatest effusion.

"Black people," suggested Miss Maria, with characteristic charity, "were probably like white people, only, as it were, more so; persons of rank in England came generally late for dinner; persons of rank in Persia took a still higher line, perhaps, and did not come at all."

"If the guests as you expected were black, Sir," interposed Barclay the butler, who had been listening to this conversation with much uneasiness, "I am afraid I have made a bit of a mistake. Three black individuals *did* call half an hour ago or so and asked for you by name, but knowing Miss Aldred's dislike to that kind of entertainment I sent 'em away."

He had thought they were nigger minstrels.

Notwithstanding which disappointing experience, the Canon was as universally philanthropic and unexceptionally hospitable as heretofore.

At his rooms on procession night, besides the distinguished guests already enumerated, was a goodly sprinkling of fellows of Colleges, each with some individuality of his own, or, as his more commonplace companions were apt to term it, "a crotchety." Under these circumstances it may seem somewhat strange that Miss Aldred and Miss Gilbert were the only ladies; but, by the nature of the case, the male sex at Cambridge is greatly in excess of the female: on occasions like the present almost every "don" who had rooms commanding the view had his own lady visitors; and, lastly, it was not Sophy's custom (to please whom the little party had been given) to welcome casual guests of her own sex, and especially of her own age, very warmly. She was very fond of admiration, and the truth is, ladies did not admire her so much as gentlemen did, and if they had, she would not have cared, perhaps, quite so much for it. We all know what men think of "a ladies' man," and ladies, on their parts, do not take very kindly to ladies who monopolise the attention of gentlemen. Men adored Sophy Gilbert. A little beauty goes a great way with them, and if, in addition, there is a marked kindness towards themselves it goes much farther; and Sophy was very pretty, and very *empressée* with every one of them. She was a flirt; for a flirt is an artificial production full of wiles and stratagems—warm, when warmth seems necessary to bring on the tender flower of Love, and cold when that eccentric plant seems to require the contrary treatment to produce the same result; full of airs and graces, that can be put on or off at a moment's notice; prompt with her tears or with her smiles, significant, yet utterly meaningless. It is my fixed opinion that no intelligent man has been deceived by a flirt for more than twenty-four hours, and much less been what is termed "jilted." Now, when Sophy smiled she meant it; if she didn't mean much, her manner, however tender, was genuine, though, so to speak, very transferable; she was kind, but naturally kind.

Masters of Colleges unbent before her, and quoted what she knew were compliments, though they were in Latin; Tutors retained her hand almost as long as though it had been that of some young nobleman just intrusted to their educational care; grave professors paid her as much attention as though she was the subject of the morrow's lecture. The Undergraduates raved about her. When she came to chapel everyone felt glad that they were conforming to college regulations, and had not played truant. Their eyes did not roam about as usual, but were concentrated upon one point—the stall in which she sat. The anthem was interlarded with eulogies upon her.

Tompkins, the great orator of the Union, and famous for his original sallies, declared that it was a liberal education to look at her. Many gay young gentlemen whose fate would have otherwise been doubtful, were said to have lost their degrees because of her; and Jones, who was Senior Wrangler, always protested that he had lost the Smith's Prize on account of the recollection of her charming face suddenly flashing between him and a problem.

With the less serious minded, "the boys that crashed the glass and beat the floor," she was a standing toast. To have the *entrée* to "The Laurels" was a privilege more desired by the undergraduate world than to win a declamation prize, or a cup on the river. And yet there were people who wondered why Sophy Gilbert was "not more popular than she was with girls of her own age in Cambridge."

Professor Pelski, who might have been her grandfather, was a very open admirer of Sophy's. "My dear young lady," he said, in his broken English, as she held out her hand to him and guily inquired after his rheumatism, "I was very bad when I came; but the sight of you 'makes,' as your Wordsworth says, 'an old man young.' When I look on your ward, Canon, I declare it almost makes me forget to think of Liberty!"

"You exchange the general for the particular, eh?" said the Canon; "instead of Liberty, you think of a special license."

"Really, William, you ought to be ashamed of yourself," exclaimed Miss Maria, reprovingly.

"What does he mean?" inquired the Professor.

Mr. Flit was equally well received, and not only paid the young lady some pretty compliments, but went so far as to compare her favourably, in his own mind, with a certain fair Circassian who had once pursued him for twenty miles over the mountain with rifle and yataghan; but who, in his own account of the affair—which was a well-worn topic—had anything but hostile intentions.

Mr. Fluker, who was not eloquent with ladies, contented himself with a few commonplaces; and while regarding her with distant looks of admiration, jingled the sovereigns in his pocket as if he would have liked to buy her.

Mr. Mavors, too, sat apart; for though much more a man of the world (as, indeed, he might easily have been) than his host, he had not his extensive human sympathies, and did not much relish the companionship of persons who had never so much as heard of the Stagyrite, or might have even imagined it was a species of beetle. He confined his attentions for the present to Miss Maria, as being near the rose (for did not Miss Sophy always call her aunt?) if not the rose herself.

The younger fellows, who had at first modestly hung around the door (like the people who have been asked to join a dinner-party after dinner—or, as it is euphemistically termed, are "received in the evening"), gradually clustered about the window at which Sophy sat, like bees about a flower.

As the Canon afterwards remarked, with a smile that robbed the observation of its satire, "My rooms were only on the first floor, but Sophy was in the seventh heaven."

CHAPTER IV.

RUSSIAN MORALS.

Presently there is a sound of cheering and the distant dip of oars, and Sophy, with a little blush, cried "Here they come!"

"Now, I should like to know all about this," inquired Professor Pelski, in his queer English. "What is it, this procession?"

"At the conclusion of the races," explained Sophy, "the boats come up the river in the order of their places, and assemble together opposite King's College, yonder."

"Third Trinity is head of the river," observed a shy young fellow as a supplement to this information.

"Third Trinity; then there is more than one Trinity?" exclaimed the Professor. "I shall never get to the bottom of this."

"Trinity has three boats, Sir," continued the shy young man; "the Third Trinity is a club composed of Eton men."

"Eton men? This is worse and worse."

"Men that have been brought up at Eton College, Sir."

"Ha ha; I have it now; Eton scholars. Good; it's a nice boat; but very thin and rickety. What a leetle, leetle man they have got to steer them; and how he bob his head into that big, big one."

"Stroke is a heavy fellow for his place," observes Mr. Flit,

who has the advantage of an opera-glass. He likes to see everything thoroughly, and thinks the procession may make a "par" in his paper in the dead season. "Why the deuce does he wear flowers in his straw hat? It isn't May Day."

"It is the custom on procession night," explains the young gentleman who has undertaken the post of chorus.

"They are very powerful young men," continued the Professor, admiringly. He has borrowed the glass from Mr. Flit. "In my own country we do not develope [he pronounced it devil up] the physique except at billiards. Mr. Stroke is particularly handsome."

"His name is not Stroke," recommenced the chorus; "that is the term given."

"Why he is taking off his hat and waving to us!" exclaimed the Professor, excitedly.

"They are all doing it," says Sophy, gently.

"No, no; but he—just take the glass and look at him—who is it?"

The moment was an embarrassing one for the young lady. She knew perfectly well who was waving his hat to her, and had her own reasons for not being grateful for the attention. This circumstance, which, thanks to the assistance science afforded to the eyesight, had attracted the observation of the Professor, seemed to have escaped the rest of the company. She took the glass, but purposely turned it on the wrong boat. "I have not the pleasure of the gentleman's acquaintance," she said, indifferently.

"It is Mr. Perry whom the Professor means," said a quiet voice behind her.

She did not look round, but she recognised the voice as that of the young scholar whom she had met the previous day. Her face turned crimson, but she said nothing.

"That is 'pink Perry' who won the sculls," remarked the chorus, emboldened by his previous successes, and conscious of the possession of peculiar information. "He is the greatest athlete in the University, can drain a pewter without drawing a single breath, and pick up coins with his toes."

"It strikes me that the gentleman is not so much an athlete as an acrobat," observed the Canon, drily.

As for the rest, they kept a terrible silence; the shy young fellow wished himself dumb or dead; everyone stared out of the window at the individual to whom had been attributed these great physical gifts.

The boats were now crowded together, and one had put off from the shore, bearing a hospitable youth with a huge ilagon of claret-cup for the refreshment of his aquatic friends. He offered it to "pink Perry" (so called from his ruddy complexion) who, before drinking, cast that sort of glance up at the Canon's windows which vulgar landmen use when they say "I look toward you."

"What spirits he has!" exclaimed the Professor, waving his hand with enthusiasm: the whole affair began to have the charm for him of a political demonstration.

"Spirits indeed!" murmured the special correspondent, contemptuously: "he is very, very drunk; that's what's the matter with that young man."

Mr. Fluker was wondering in his mind whether he should make a good impression by throwing a handful of sovereigns among the crowd beneath, but fortunately decided in the negative.

Presently, to Sophy's intense relief, the procession moved on towards King's College, whence the cheering and the tumult came mellowed by distance. She was sorry that she had ever come to see the triumph of the Third Trinity. To most people in the room, it was true, nothing seemed to have happened that was very serious. It was not unusual on such occasions for the hero of the hour to be a little "excited"; and though it had not been "good form" in Mr. Perry to pay such marked attention to the Canon's guests, his libation, to most eyes, seemed to have had no particular object. Sophy, however, knew better; and was well aware that her guardian and Aunt Maria, and at least one other member of the company, knew better also—namely, that her health had been drunk in a very demonstrative manner in public by Mr. Herbert Perry. How could he, *could* he, do so, knowing how unpopular he was with her folk at home!

In crediting him with such recklessness, however, she did him wrong; for the fact was, Mr. Perry was not quite conscious of his own audacity. He was not, as Mr. Flit had concluded "very, very drunk," but he had taken, that afternoon, as much champagne as was good even for the stroke oar of the leading boat on the river, and more than was good for a young gentleman "on his promotion," anxious to do away with certain prejudices entertained against him by the guardians of his beloved object.

Sophy knew by the Canon's manner that he was greatly annoyed, and when they adjourned into another department for refreshments she became aware that Mr. Mavors, who took her in, was annoyed also. His manner had been always something more than polite to her, and now there was a certain stiffness in it, as though he suspected her of having encouraged the attentions which had evidently scandalised him.

It was characteristic of the young lady that, far from resenting this as an impertinence, or as not his business, she took it as a compliment; it proved indeed that it was his business, or, in other words, that the Tutor took a personal interest in her; and there were very few men under such circumstances, whom, being angry with her, she could not have pacified. If Miss Sophy did not understand Plato she understood people who did understand him, and in five minutes, thanks to her pleasant way with him (which indeed was as natural to her as its song to the nightingale), Mr. Mavors had quite acquitted her of any connivance at Mr. Perry's misdoings. She would have got on with him even better if Mr. Adair had not taken his seat on the other side of her; she did not know that the Canon had kindly motioned him into it (wishing to remove any sense of inferiority that might have arisen from the consciousness of his being the only undergraduate present), and she thought his propinquity an intrusion, which nevertheless, for reasons of her own, she dared not resent. Though he spoke very little, it struck her that he listened with unnecessary attention to what she said to others; a compliment that for once by no means pleased her; indeed, it gave her a sense of discomfort, and even oppression. Fortunately, she was not called upon to talk very much, "the guests of the evening," as those not members of the University might naturally be considered, taking the lion's share of the conversation.

It was a joke amongst his college friends against the Canon, who knew everybody, including some foreigners of "advanced opinions," that he used to remark in his quiet way in the combination room, "There will be a rising in Hungary about the middle of June," or "They will shoot at the Czar again in August" (as though he were game); and now that one of these queer friends of his, a real, live Revolutionist, had come in *propria persona*, there was more than one of the company desirous to draw him out.

On two topics in particular—Liberty and Patriotism—Professor Pelski was by no means a badger as regards any unwillingness to be "drawn," but, on the contrary, only required to be set agoing.

"I will tell you a story of two brothers," he said, "illus-

trative of the state of things under the Tyrant Alexander, and as they at present exist in the city—let us say of Cracow: I dare not tell you the real names of either places or people."

"He can't pronounce them," muttered Mr. Flit to Mr. Fluker; "that's his real difficulty; no Russian and still less any Polish name can be pronounced: I know both countries well."

"If you will allow me, gentlemen," continued the Professor (who had often lectured upon his country's wrongs, and already conceived himself upon his legs in company of a couple of candles and a glass of water; his English at once became less broken, the English of the platform), "I will call the two brothers John and James."

"Why not X and Y," suggested the Canon; "there are so few things, we flatter ourselves, unknown at Cambridge that they are sufficiently indicated by those letters."

"Very good. X and Y, then, were two brothers, Poles, but very different in their character."

The Canon smiled. He was thinking to himself, "We have a proverb to that effect, 'as far asunder as the Poles.'"

"X was a patriot—revolutionist, if you will; and I need not add, since he was not in prison, an exile. Y was a quiet, wealthy fellow, who took no part in politics, and lived at home. He felt, however, a desire for a holiday, and asked permission of his friend the Military Governor to take one in foreign parts."

"Good!" he said. "You may go; but no farther west than Ostend. Such are the conditions of your permission, remember."

Now after a little, Y found Ostend uncommonly dull, and wrote across to X, who was in England, saying, "Do you think it would be safe for me to come across and look at you?" X wrote back to say, "Quite safe, if you come under a feigned name. If you decide on that, I will meet you at Dover." And he did so.

Y had no political aspirations, but from the necessity of the case he became acquainted with his brother's friends, who were all lovers of Freedom. After a pleasant stay in London, finding that he had still time to spare, Y ran over to Paris, and, still furnished with introductions from his brother, enjoyed himself there also; and then returned for the last few days of his holiday to Ostend, whence he went back on the appointed day to Cracow.

On the very day after his arrival the Military Governor sent for him. He was, as I have said, a friend of his; he had often entertained him at dinner, and knew his foibles; but he was a martinet in politics, and poor Y's heart sank to his boots at the thoughts of the approaching interview. The General received him in a very different manner from that with which he had parted with him; his face was stern, and his tone severe and distant.

"So, Sir," he said, "you have returned from your holiday."

Y rubbed his hands and smiled feebly.

"You didn't break your word—your solemn promise to his Imperial Majesty by going further west than Ostend, of course?"

Poor Y, who was not a courageous man, murmured something that the other took for a negation: "That's strange," rejoined the General, grimly, "because in this report here," and he turned over an official document, "I find that you left Ostend for England under a feigned name. On the 15th of last month you landed at Dover, where that villanous revolutionist your brother met you. Not content with this act of falsehood and disobedience, you made the acquaintance of that firebrand Mazzini, and were introduced in the House of Commons to that Devil Palmerston. Even this was not sufficient, but you must needs cross to Paris, where you consorted with the most inveterate enemies of his Imperial Majesty. How do you account for all this?"

"General," said poor Y, "the meeting with those people you mention was purely accidental, but I have done very wrong. The fact is, I was induced to go to London with the intention of making the acquaintance of your national painter, Rashkin, three of whose unrivalled works you yourself possess, and whom I understood to be residing in that capital. My object was to purchase a picture from him, that my house might boast at least one ornament similar to those you possess, and which I am sure must be worth 6000 roubles apiece at the very least. But Rashkin was ill, and had no pictures to sell, so that, as often happens, I transgressed to no purpose."

"I think my pictures are worth more than 6000 roubles apiece," said the General, thoughtfully.

"I would give seven thousand for them," said Y, eagerly.

"You shall have them at that price," said the Governor. "By-the-by, when you went to London, notwithstanding your promise to the contrary given to me as the representative of his Imperial Majesty, did you see any fine horses?"

"Many, General; but none, I think, equal to the pair you are in the habit of driving."

"And what do you think *they* are worth?" inquired the General.

"Eight thousand roubles at the very least."

"Perhaps you would give 9000 for them?"

"With pleasure," said Y; and he never spoke a truer word. He had expended 21,000 roubles for three daubs of pictures, and 9000 for two very indifferent nags; but there was no further danger of his going to Siberia. Such is the way," observed the Professor in conclusion, "in which justice is administered in my unfortunate country. What is *your* view?"

As his eyes chanced to light upon Mr. Fluker, that eminent financier thought himself called upon to make a suggestion.

"It is just possible," he said, "that X gave the information to the Governor, and went halves in the—the-operation."

"What! betray his brother!" exclaimed the Professor, throwing up his hands in horror.

"I didn't say he did it," returned Mr. Fluker, apologetically; "but human nature is human nature, you know."

A titter ran round the table.

"Setting aside the morals of the question," remarked Mr. Mavors, "the Governor might, after all, have done worse, for he might have sent the man to Siberia."

"The moral of the case, as far as the Governor was concerned," said Adair, "seems to be that when you have got somebody's secret, you should make the most out of it you can."

He spoke in a low voice, like one who makes a reflection rather than an observation; but Sophy heard him, and the blood fled from her cheeks. She began to hate this young man, whom she had only seen the previous evening in her uncle's room—and on one other occasion.

(To be continued.)

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on the 5th inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for recent services in saving lives on our coasts, and payments amounting to £2200 were made in respect of expenses incurred on the 273 life-boat establishments of the institution.

THE MAGAZINES.

It is seldom that a periodical occupying a first-class rank deliberately elects to decline into a lower one. Such is certainly the case with the *Cornhill*, if the first number of the new series is significant of the character it is intended to bear in the future. Hitherto this magazine has held a unique position for the extreme merit of its literary and social essays, many of which have ranked among the most satisfactory fruits of modern culture, and which have in general hit with rare felicity the mean between frivolity and tediousness. This rare eminence has been resigned; a most acceptable type of periodical literature has ceased to exist; and, if we may judge by the present number, the magazine has descended to be a budget of stories. If the writers were all George Eliots, mere fiction could not restore the *Cornhill* to its former rank; and, with one exception, they do not aim high. This premised, it is to be acknowledged that "The Lay Figure," "The Old Woman of the Sea," and "King Pepin and Sweet Clive" are excellent in their kind—a thought too farcical, perhaps, but full of bright gaiety and innocent humour. "The Giant's Robe," by the author of "Vice Versa," is a work of very different calibre, and bids fair to justify all the expectations aroused by Mr. Anstey's début. So far as it has proceeded, it evinces the same insight into character and power of consistent mental portraiture that impressed us so much amid the seeming extravagance of "Vice Versa," while, if the comic element is less prominent and forcible than in that work, it is not less genuine. It is only to be regretted that the course of the story seems too clearly mapped out: but Mr. Anstey may yet have a surprise for us.

The readers of *Macmillan* will probably be too glad to get "Fortune's Fool" back again to inquire too curiously into the causes of its long suspension. The new instalment shows no falling off, and Mrs. Oliphant's "Wizard's Son" is also good. The most important contribution to the number, however, is a criticism by Mr. Fawcett on the nationalisation of the land and similar Socialistic projects. He considers that he sufficiently disposes of them by proving that they would not pay; but, as he proceeds throughout on the assumption that the State will give a fair price for whatever it takes, his arguments will not count for much with those who have no such intention. In a most interesting lecture, Mr. F. Pollock traces the development of the sword as a weapon among all nations. "A Bit of Erin" is a beautiful and suggestive piece of word painting, depicting the deserted home of the ruined squire, and the victory of wild Nature over what has been cultivated land.

Blackwood is rich in fiction. The most conspicuous contribution of this class is undoubtedly "The Great Ethiopian Trap," very obviously from the quaint and original author of "Piccadilly." By the aid of a wondrous telephone, Mrs. Oliphant overhears the conversation of the various potentates and Premiers whose countries have been captured by this ingenious contrivance. It may be a defect in the allegory that one does not clearly discover by whom the trap was set, or understand how the country most deeply involved in it should be an object of envy to the rest. "The Millionaire" is continued with undiminished spirit; and the conclusion of Herr Lindau's Japanese story is full of excitement, although the fascination of mystery is dispelled. There are also a pleasant descriptive paper on South Warwickshire; an analysis of Tasso's little-known epic of Rinaldo, with excellent translations; and spirited discussions, from *Blackwood's* usual point of view, of Lord Ripon's Indian policy and of the alleged breakdown of the system of short service.

Longman's Magazine, in general rather a poor number, is adorned by the talent of Bret Harte and Mr. Thomas Hardy. The latter, taking up from a mere matter-of-fact point of view the Dorsetshire labourer he has so admirably delineated in his novels, depicts his idiosyncrasy and present social condition. This is not unsatisfactory, the recent agitation having resulted in an average rise of wages to the extent of three shillings a week. Bret Harte's "In the Carquinez Woods" shows his old power of portraying the men and things of the farthest West.

The *Fortnightly Review* has a good and varied number, commencing with an advertisement of Mr. Chamberlain as the coming Premier in the guise of a disquisition on "the future of the Radical party." We have always observed that threatened men live long and puffed men wait long. Two papers on Egyptian subjects, a study of the financial control by Sir F. Goldsmid, and Professor Holland's review of the status of the Suez Canal in international law, are entitled to much weight from the eminence and impartiality of the writers. Bishop Charles Wordsworth supplements the recently published Oxford reminiscences of his pupil Mr. Gladstone by numerous recollections of his own, relating to himself and the remarkably brilliant circle of undergraduates in Mr. Gladstone's time. Mr. R. G. Wilberforce, finding that he has fatally lowered his father's character, tries to redress the mischief by lowering the characters of others. Lord Lytton contributes an interesting essay on the adjustment of the relations of actors and dramatists, illustrated by pregnant passages from his father's unpublished correspondence with Macready. The gem of the number, however, is Mr. Traill's imaginary conversation between Plato and Landor on "Hellenism in South Kensington," abounding in smart hits at the perversions of modern taste, and imitating the manner of both speakers with felicitous precision.

The gravity of the economical situation in India must be admitted; but Mr. Seymour Keay's declamation in the *Nineteenth Century* upon her "spoliation" is not helpful. It is as idle to inveigh against the salt tax as against the opium monopoly, unless a substitute can be found. The real cause of progress is the excellence of British administration, which has controlled the wars, famines, and pestilences, which formerly maintained the equilibrium between population and the means of subsistence. Earl Cowper, replying to Mr. Russell, expresses a good-humoured confidence that the moderate Whigs will get enough of their own way to keep them in harness with the Radicals. He perhaps does not sufficiently consider that the connection may not always be to the advantage of the other party. With the history of the last three years before him, Mr. A. M. Sullivan gravely inquires why anyone should wish to send away any more Irishmen from Ireland. Mr. Coutts-Trotter states the causes which justify, or rather bring about, the annexation of New Guinea. Dr. Jessopp powerfully depicts the great religious and moral upheaval, comparable in some respects to the Renaissance or the Reformation, occasioned by the introduction of the preaching friars into England in the thirteenth century. Mr. Walter Copland Perry, in a learned and elaborate but very interesting treatise on the Sirens, traces and discusses, with much ability, the treatment of that fanciful conception in literature and art; but he seems to be quite unaware of Miss Harrison's classical essay on the subject.

Mr. Froude profits by the appearance in Germany of Julius Kestlin's biography of Luther to commence a study of the Reformer in the *Contemporary Review*. The theme is well adapted to Mr. Froude's talent, demanding elevation of thought and power of style rather than exactness of research, and not admitting of much misrepresentation. He will be

disagreeably affected by another contribution to the same number, evidently intended for his address, Mrs. Oliphant's earnest protest against the desecrating and belittling propensities of modern biographers. Cardinal Manning, denying citizenship to Atheists, writes as if he wished to justify the anti-religious legislation of France. Deplorable as this is, still, when we consider that the French clergy as a body are animated by Cardinal Manning's spirit, we can hardly wonder that the men they would proscribe should strike back. M. Gustave Monod writes an admirable review of French political and literary affairs during the first half of 1883; Professor Tyndall sketches the career of Count Rumford, founder of the institution with which he is himself so honourably connected; and Mr. Lewis Morris contributes two lyrics, the first of which is of great beauty.

The *National Review* is rather deficient in weight, but has many clever papers, especially the lively sharpshooting upon the Liberals in "A Siroll with Corkhouse." Sir Francis Doyle's poem on wreck and fishermen in Robin Hood's Bay is very manly and spirited. Mr. Dennis discourses pleasantly on essay writing; Mrs. Hoare displays Pascal's *Pensées* as "a picture of Pascal thinking," and Lord Lamington gives a favourable account both of the new buildings and of the archaeological explorations at Rome. Mr. Brooksbank's criticism of Irving's acting, even if just in a few isolated points, is as a whole illiberal and splenetic. The highly intellectual quality of Mr. Irving's art should not be unrecognised by any critic of Mr. Brooksbank's pretensions.

Liberal, or rather "Advanced," theological views prevail in the most prominent articles of the *Modern Review*, to which Professor Estlin Carpenter furnishes a stringent analysis of the Book of Judges; while a Dutch scholar of divinity, Dr. H. Oort, of Leyden, contrasts the teaching of the Talmud with that of the New Testament, and expresses for the latter a reverent and affectionate admiration. The autobiographical reminiscences of Ernest Renan are discussed by the Rev. R. Sutfield. An interesting sketch of the life and character of the late Mr. George Ripley, the American moralist and critic, who was an intimate associate of Emerson and Theodore Parker, and was the founder of the "Brook Farm" Christian Socialist Community, is supplied by his friend the Rev. W. H. Channing. Two essays upon specific points in elementary education are contributed by Mr. W. Lant Carpenter and Mrs. Fenwick Miller. The law relating to blasphemy is explained by a lawyer, Dr. Blake Odgers; and the Rev. R. A. Armstrong, of Nottingham, takes note of an apparent anomaly in the code of the Education Department, with reference to denominational Training Colleges.

The *Century* has a very interesting article on the American oil region, illustrating not merely the productive and exciting character of the industry, but also its admirable organisation. A fine portrait of John Brown of Harper's Ferry is accompanied by a circumstantial narrative of his attempt by a Virginian, with a comment by an anti-slavery veteran from Massachusetts. Even more interesting is an account by General Stone, late Chief of Staff to the Egyptian Government, of the measures taken under his direction at Washington, immediately before the outbreak of the Civil War, to disconcert the meditated seizure of the capital by the Secessionists. Some youthful letters of Emerson's already instinct with the qualities of his maturer style, and a very fair estimate of Anthony Trollope by Henry James, are among the most remarkable of the other constituents of an excellent number.

The *Atlantic Monthly* commences with a new story by the author of "Mr. Isaacs," who seems to have been stimulated into preternatural activity by the favourable reception accorded to that work. The chief merit of "A Roman Singer," so far, consists in the pictures of Roman life and character, which are full of spirit. "Newport," by G. P. Lathrop, is a good specimen of the now dominant style of American fiction; and "Mr. Washington Adams in England" contains a very amusing parody of Walt Whitman. "Bromton" is a clever satire on the mode of land-swindling which has reproduced the "Eden" of Martin Chuzzlewit's time. Miss H. N. Preston contributes a delightful paper on Oxford: a paper on the lately resuscitated poet Jones Very contains numerous specimens of his sonnets, exquisite in feeling though imperfect in form; and E. R. Sill's "Service" is as beautiful a little poem as we have seen for a long time.

Harper, too, has a fine poem, "The Fee of the Dioscuri," by F. D. Mince, very much in the manner of Schiller; and a beautifully illustrated paper on Hampstead-heath, doubly interesting as a proof of the interest taken by Americans in the old country. We, on our part, are glad to see illustrations of the glories of Cincinnati, with text by Olive Logan. Mr. J. H. Ingram has collected nearly all that is to be known about Chatterton. The article on the Imperial family of Russia is concluded; and designers may derive many useful hints from a paper on "Conventional Art."

Miss Broughton and Mrs. Linton keep up the ball of fiction in *Temple Bar*; but the most important contribution is a narrative founded on the log of Sir John Burgoyne, who had the honour of bringing the Empress Eugénie over to England in his yacht, after the catastrophe of the Imperial dynasty. There is a good paper on Chopin; and Madame Lucca's adventures during the German war afford material for a very entertaining history.

The *Magazine of Art* is exceptionally good. The articles are interesting and the engravings are well executed. *Art and Letters* also contains much excellent matter, literary and pictorial.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. A. C. Ewald discourses of Raleigh, Mr. E. K. Robinson of hedgehogs, Mr. Sherer of Faust's familiar, Wagner; and Mr. Hawes becomes almost a second De Quincey under the influence of his reminiscences of the violinist Ernst. *Tinsley, Time, The Army and Navy Magazine*, and *London Society* are readable without special features. *Manhattan* has a thorough description of Princeton College, and new fictions, both very promising, from the pens of Mr. Julian Hawthorne and Mr. P. B. Marston.

James Carey, the informer, has been sent out of the country without receiving a penny reward for his services, and the Lord Lieutenant positively refused to give him a written pardon.—At the Sligo Assizes last Saturday four ruffians, named Tanzy, Rogerson, Kelly, and Houghton, were found guilty of blowing up a portion of Weston House, the residence of Mr. Mahon, agent to Sir William Maher, on March 26, 1882, with dynamite. It appeared that they were to have had £500 if they destroyed the house and its inmates, but only £200 or £300 if no life was taken. They were convicted mainly on the evidence of an accomplice and approver, which was sufficiently corroborated. Three of the prisoners were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, and one to two years' imprisonment.—At Kilkenny, Anne Croghan and Lawrence Kenny were acquitted of the charge of murdering the sister of the former, the case depending on the evidence of an informer named Walsh, against whose testimony the Judge warned the jury.

Our Extra Supplement.

"IN MEMORY."

All are not taken! there are left behind
Living beloveds, tender looks to bring,
And make the daylight still a blessed thing.

These lines, by Mrs. Browning, are appropriately appended to the title of this picture in the catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition, whence we have engraved the work. The artist, Mr. Arthur Stocks, is making himself a reputation as a painter of incidents of humble life, generally of pathetic character. The touching character of the present subject finds its way straight to the heart. The poor bereaved labouring man is planting a geranium, from his own cottage garden, on the grave of her whose death is so fresh and green in his memory; and, doing so, he turns with yearning affection to print a kiss on the little human flower the dear lost wife has left him to tend—the "living beloved" the great strong hand supports so tenderly on his knee. The grave is but a lowly hillock of turf, but that bright geranium is at least as true a memento as the neighbouring long-neglected tombstone with sculptured urn, or the more ambitious but dilapidated architectural structure, overgrown with weeds. And the love of the strong man is not buried, but lives on, revived in the little image of the lost one. Grief is mute, and the mute picture suffices to enforce its appeal.

THE FISHERMEN'S WIVES.

For men must work, and women must weep,
Though storms be sudden, and waters deep,
And the harbour bar be moaning.

Charles Kingsley's mournful seaside song of "The Fishers" has furnished the subject of this interesting and expressive picture, by Mr. W. H. Weatherhead, which is in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours. It is selected for one of our Engravings, not only upon account of its considerable merits in design and execution as a work of art, but as having a peculiar claim on public attention just now, when the International Fisheries Exhibition at Kensington has occasioned a renewal of important discussions relating to the welfare and safety of that part of the population of the British Coasts; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has recently contributed an elaborate treatise upon this subject. Our own pages, during the past three or four months, have been frequently occupied with sketches illustrative of the various branches of this national industry, and with descriptive articles written by correspondents specially acquainted with the subject. The readers who may have obtained from these a certain degree of knowledge of the manner in which fishermen, all round the shores of the British islands, practise their arduous and too often perilous calling, will be prepared to sympathise with the distressing anxiety of the women of their families, on a stormy night when the husbands and fathers are out in their boats at sea, and the break of day shows no sign of abatement in the fury of the elements, so that they lose all hope of the return of the fishing-fleet without fatal misadventures. It is this subject which the artist has so effectively treated in the picture we have now engraved.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT YORK.

Our Illustration presents a general view of the show-yard, on the Knavesmire race-ground, adjacent to the city of York, where the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society will be held next week. The implement-yard will be ready for inspection this day (Saturday). The exhibition will be strictly confined to articles for agricultural purposes, but will, of course, include all kinds of implements, seeds, and manures of service to the farmer in the cultivation of his land or the management and feeding of his live stock. There will be no field trials this year, unless in cases where the stewards and judges may find it necessary to try any new or improved exhibits entered for the silver medals offered, when trials will be specially ordered and notice given. The extent of shedding in the yard is 13,136 square feet, of which nearly 2000 feet is occupied by the machinery in motion. A prominent feature of the show will be the working dairy under the management of the society. This is on a much larger scale than at any previous exhibition, and will show the fittings of a large dairy factory, and of a small dairy. Here demonstrations will be given by a competent English dairymaid, Miss Smithard, and by a German expert, Herr Wiedemann. The most approved types of cream separators will be shown at work, and the operations of the dairy explained and illustrated daily. There will be several competitive dairies in response to two prizes of £50 each for the best dairies for a farm of twenty cows, or for a farm where cheese is made.

On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the judges will commence their work in the various rings with as fine a lot of live stock as has ever been brought together in an English show-yard. This is in response to the very liberal prize list. No less than 611 horses will compete for £1960; 462 cattle for £2105; 412 sheep for £825; and 200 pigs for £360. To protect this magnificent show of live stock from infectious diseases extraordinary precautions have been taken. No cattle has been allowed on Knavesmire since June 4, neither will any be admitted, except for the show, until a fortnight after it has closed. York market has been closed since June 21, and for a similar period after that date. The prize farm competitions will excite much interest; they are in three classes—for (1) best grazing or ordinary farm, above 150 acres, two-thirds permanent grass; (2) best arable farm of 150 acres, less than two-thirds permanent grass; and (3), best farm under 150 acres. There are nineteen entries for these competitions. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive early in the afternoon of Monday. He will attend a grand soirée at the Yorkshire Industrial and Fine-Art Institution. On Tuesday his Royal Highness will visit the show, afterwards going through the dog show. In the evening he will be entertained at dinner by the Yorkshire Club. On Wednesday the Prince will be present at a Grand Court of Freemasons in the Guildhall, whence a large number of the craft will march to the site of the new Institute, of which the Prince is to lay the memorial-stone. There will be a Masonic banquet at the Guildhall, and the council of the Royal Society will be entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor of York. The show will remain open until Friday evening. The railway companies are making special arrangements to take visitors from all parts of the country.

The Highland and Agricultural Society's show will be held at Inverness, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th inst.

The Duke of Somerset on Saturday last opened a Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition at Huddersfield. It commemorates the completion of the new technical school, a development of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute. The public bodies, trade and friendly societies, and magistrates took part in a public procession.



SKETCHES AT THE WIMBLEDON CAMP OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.



All are not taken! There are left behind
Living beloveds, tender looks to bring,
And make the daylight still a blessed thing.—E. B. BROWNING

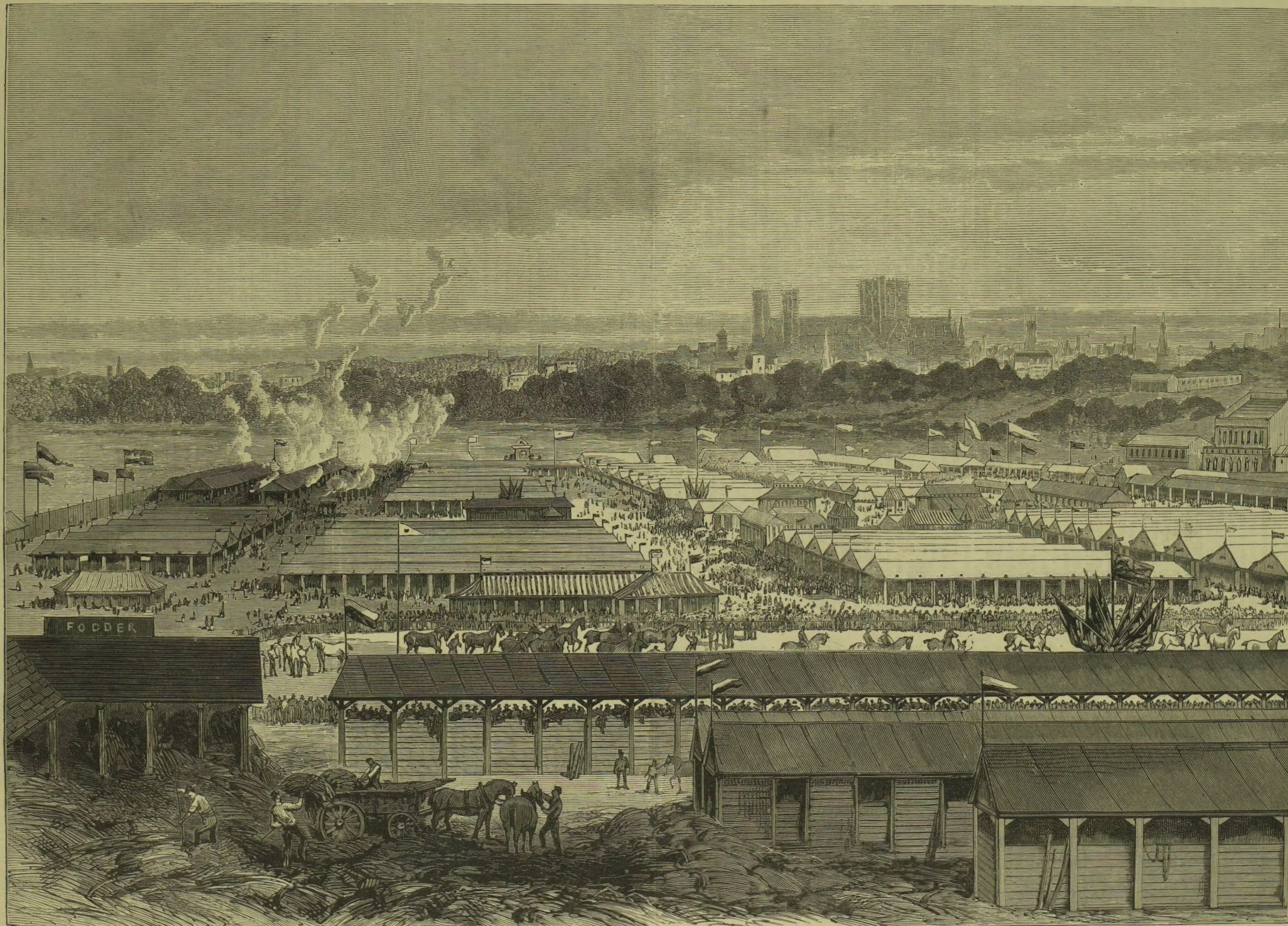
I N M E M O R Y.

FROM THE PICTURE BY A. STOCKS, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



For men must work and women must weep,
Though storms be sudden and waters deep,
And the harbour bar be moaning.—C. KINGSLEY.

FROM THE PICTURE BY W. H. WEATHERHEAD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT YORK: GENERAL VIEW OF THE SHOW-YARD.

NEW BOOKS.

The age of miracles, as of chivalry, is frequently said to be past; but such a book is *The Life and Achievements of Edward Henry Palmer*, by Walter Besant, M.A. (John Murray), throws some doubt upon the statement: the man who is the subject of the memoirs was miraculous, his linguistic and other feats were miraculous, how Mr. Besant managed amidst all his labours to perform his labour of love is miraculous, and how so notable a work could be "run up" in so short a time with such comparative completeness is also miraculous. The main interest of the book lies in the account given of the life and death of Edward Henry Palmer, otherwise called the Sheikh Abdullah; but the portrait on the titlepage is so good and life-like that to anybody who knew the original, if only by sight, it is more touching and eloquent than the very narrative itself. The public knew little of Professor Palmer, and it is right that, so far as space will permit, they should be made acquainted with the antecedents and career of a truly remarkable man who fell, if ever man has fallen, in the service of his country, and whose sad end must be considered to add in no small degree to the severity of the English losses sustained in the late Egyptian campaign. Edward Henry Palmer was born in 1840 at Cambridge, where his father kept a private school. Father and mother both died in their son's infancy or early childhood, and the boy was brought up by an aunt. He went to school at Cambridge, but he did not there acquire the knowledge of Romany, which was the first of his linguistic acquirements. That knowledge he picked up out of school-hours, in ways that may be easily imagined, granted the vicinity of gipsies. In due time he left school, and became a junior clerk in Eastcheap, London. In his leisure hours he made himself familiar with Italian and French, and, by associating with persons, whether "Fire Kings" or other "jugglers," he improved his native powers of legerdemain and general cleverness. He practised mesmerism, moreover. Before he was twenty he was threatened with death by pulmonary consumption, went from London to Cambridge to die, and, it would seem, was miraculously cured by a "quack" with "a single very strong dose of lobelia." On his recovery he took chiefly to acting and to writing verses or, let us say, poetry. In 1860, at the end, being in his twenty-first year, he began to turn his attention to Oriental languages, having been introduced to Syed Abdullah, a teacher of Indian languages at Cambridge. At this time he is said to have worked as much as eighteen hours a day, and, with assistance (if you please, Mr. Smiles), pecuniary and other, from several generous friends, English and Indian, he arrived at such proficiency in Arabic, Persian, and what not, that the fame of him spread abroad, reached the ears of authority at St. John's College, Cambridge, caused him to be admitted there, first as a sizar, and ultimately as a Fellow, and, having obtained for him employment on the Survey of Sinai, ultimately landed him, in 1871, in the honourable rather than remunerative chair of Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge; remunerative, however, in a secondary way, because it allowed him to marry, as he did twice, and retain his fellowship. Ten years later, in 1881, for reasons which it would be long and tedious to dwell upon, he became a journalist, working chiefly for *The Standard*. Here he won golden opinions, if not much of what else is golden, and here he was working when the end drew near. Then came the trouble in Egypt: somebody was wanted to "go to the Desert" for the Government to treat with the Sheikhs of the dangerous Arabs. He was asked whether he knew anybody who would go; he answered that he would go himself; he went and—we know the rest. The Sheikh Abdullah, with his gallant companions, was foully and treacherously murdered; and that was how it came to pass that "the mortal remains of a quiet scholar and man of books should find a place beside the bones of Wellington and Nelson." If anybody should ask what was the exact work that Professor Palmer did for the Egyptian Expedition, Mr. Besant would answer: "Alone and single-handed, he induced the tribes to trust his promises; to rise at his bidding; to guard the Canal; to line it with guards, if necessary; and, if called upon, to fight Arabi's Nile Bedawin with fifty thousand men." With all this we have no concern; all we wish to do is to give the reader such an account of the Sheikh Abdullah's antecedents as may awaken a desire for further information, which can be obtained from Mr. Besant's sympathetic volume.

Written by an old soldier for the edification and improvement of young soldiers is perhaps the best description that can be given of the large, solid volume entitled *The Duke of Berwick; Marshal of France*: by Charles Townshend Wilson (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), though the contents may be read to profit and pleasure by civilians also, young and old, to whom the study of historical characters is an agreeable, as it certainly is an instructive, occupation. There is one little difficulty in the way, however. It is some few years since the author published a similar volume setting forth "the parentage and early services of James Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick"; and those "who do me the honour," says the author on the present occasion, "to glance over these pages may occasionally find it necessary to refer to the former volume." This is a little hard on the general reader, who cannot be expected to have kept the earlier publication within easy reach, though the special, military reader may have done so, may have been expected to do so, and will assuredly have done well to do so. It may be permitted to doubt, however, whether any such reference as has been spoken of will be found absolutely necessary for a due appreciation of this new volume, which completes a most interesting biography, at any rate if the main facts connected with the early life of the English Marshal of France be briefly recalled to mind. James Fitzjames, it should be remembered, was the son of James the Second by Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough; was born in 1670 at Moulins, and was educated in France at the colleges of Plessis and Flèche, so that he may be said to have belonged from his birth to the country of which he was to become a distinguished military and moral ornament. At fifteen years of age the young Fitzjames began the career of arms; he served under Charles of Lorraine, was present at the siege of Buda, whence, it may be remarked in passing, he is reported to have brought with him the famous sire of English thoroughbreds known as the "Lister Turk," arrived in England in 1687, and was created Duke of Berwick. He afterwards served in Ireland, where he was seriously wounded; and he was present at his father's disastrous defeat in the Battle of the Boyne. This was on July 1, 1690, and from that day the Duke of Berwick may be considered lost to England, though he did not become a naturalised Frenchman until after the Peace of Ryswick, concluded in 1697. That naturalisation was requisite for an aspirant to the French Marshalate which the Duke of Berwick obtained in 1708 for services rendered to Louis XIV. since and before 1702, the date at which the second volume of the biography commences. In 1734 the English-French Marshal fell as he was directing the operations at the siege of Philippsburg, but whether the ball that struck him down came accidentally from his friends or intentionally from his foes has never been satisfactorily

determined. Nor does it much matter; in either case he died gloriously, leaving the character of a hero such as Plutarch would have undoubtedly enshrined in his "Lives." Military students and readers in general must be referred for the details of the Duke of Berwick's later career to the volume under consideration: it has a map and an index for enlightenment and assistance.

For a very pleasant, gossipful, artless, woman-like, that is to say, of course, lady-like, narrative the lover of literary entertainment may be strongly recommended to the great, green volume entitled *On Summer Seas*: by Mrs. Scott-Stevenson (Chapman and Hall), whereof the contents are remarkable for a most refreshing ingenuousness and simple, unreasoning prejudice, worthy of the epigrammatist who took so strong a dislike to Dr. Fell. Or, perhaps, it should be said that the lady does give her reasons, sometimes at any rate, for her dislike, but that they are, for the most part, of a special and personal sort and not of general application. For instance, the lady, who, by-the-way, has no index to assist her readers, expresses a very low opinion of the modern Greeks; and, though she is very likely quite right in her estimate, it is impossible to avoid a suspicion of the method whereby she arrived at her conclusion. It is evident that her "dress" was once "within an inch" of suffering from a "disgusting habit" in which the Greek (and, it is said, the American, as well as "any other man" sometimes) indulges when he smokes, and she expresses herself so strongly on that point that her wholesale condemnation of the Hellenic nationality may not have been altogether independent of the feelings aroused by the narrow escape of her dress. On the other hand, she appears to have been rather amused than disgusted by the behaviour of an "indiscreet" young Englishman who was brute enough to "peep through the sails" which had been arranged to secure the privacy of some Turkish ladies on the deck of a steamer. Nobody will defend the "disgusting habit" of the Greeks; but it is excusable in comparison with the impudent, ill-bred curiosity of the "young Englishman," who deserved the fate awarded to "Peeping Tom of Coventry." The lady is plainly a Conservative of the deepest dye. She has "read somewhere," she says, concerning the cession of Corfu, "of Mr. Gladstone's act being 'an unaccountable access of sentimental insanity,' and the remark," she continues, "seems essentially appropriate. When a nation begins to give up, it begins to decline." In that sentence lies all the law and the prophets of Conservatism. Perhaps it is perfectly true and reasonable; but when the lady observes of Corfu, "It is certainly one of the few places I should care to return to, and our abandonment of it is one of our greatest losses in the Mediterranean," it is difficult to restrain a smile at the ingenuous declaration and extremely feminine line of argument. However, it is this very artlessness which gives piquancy to an otherwise sufficiently interesting narrative. Not that the lady has any very novel story to tell. She visited no new places, and she saw but few, if any, new things or persons; but she relates what she has to relate in the natural, confiding style which at once puts reader and writer on friendly terms. She begins by describing, down to the baby and the maid, of whom the party consisted with which she made her trip; and she informs us how she ultimately "burst into tears," and so by woman's last argument prevailed upon a soft-hearted captain of a vessel to take her and her party on board of his already-overladen ship. Had anything happened to that boat, and had anything been said about overcrowding, that flood of persuasive tears might have been remembered with regret instead of the present evident exultation. The trip that was made was from Larnaca in Cyprus, where the lady's husband holds or held an official appointment, to Smyrna, Ephesus, Athens, Corfu, Venice, Vienna, Pesth, Rustchuk, Constantinople, Broussa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Damascus, and Baalbeck; there is a map to illustrate the route, and the account of the trip may be read by thousands with great entertainment. The book will cause the reader to renew acquaintance with our old friend Midhat Pasha, the "reformer," who has been quite forgotten lately and for whom the lady has a good word; but as for Arabi Pasha, our late foe, she has nothing better to call him than "cunning, avaricious peasant," and "arrant coward"; declaring that "if ever a man has earned a felon's death it is the late leader of the rebellion in Egypt."

Though such vast numbers of Englishmen go abroad every summer, it would be a mistake to suppose that a third part of them had followed Thomas Fuller's advice, and made themselves acquainted with their own country before going over the threshold. Few comparatively, we may be sure, have visited the two famous groups of islands in the stormy North Sea known as the Orkneys and Shetland. How full of interest they are may be seen from an exhaustive volume, just published by Mr. Stanford, entitled *The Orkneys and Shetland*, by John R. Tudor, "Old Wick" of the *Field*. What he has done in this carefully written work cannot readily be told in the brief space at our disposal. The graphic account of the Orkneys recalls to the writer of this notice some stormy adventures in those rough seas before the days when there was communication between the islands by steam. It is not always constant now, and letters are often delayed for days. That the islanders sometimes move about to good purpose may be seen from the following story. A native of Hoy went one day to his minister and said, "Oh! Sir, but the ways of Providence are wonderful! I thocht I had met with a sair misfortune when I lost baith my coo and my wife at aince over the cliff, twa months sin; but I gaed over to Graemsay, and I hae gotten a far better coo and a far bonnier wife." "The Shetlander," said a friend to Mr. Tudor, "is a fisherman who has a farm, the Orcadian a farmer who has a boat," a statement which would seem to justify Scott's opinion that the Orkney men were less skilful than the Shetlanders in the management of sailing-boats. The author, however, asserts the contrary, and declares that among the regular boatmen two men in the southern group will do the work of six men in Shetland. The Orcadians, probably, are more enterprising, and we read that in cattle-breeding no place in the kingdom has been so fortunate as Orkney. Many, however, are the virtues of the Shetlander; but he is hampered by what Mr. Tudor calls "the utterly rotten social system which has existed for centuries," and which prevents him from being his own master. He has no certainty of tenure, no security as to rent. What man will labour with energy when he may receive any moment a forty days' notice to quit, and Mr. Tudor considers, justly, that the combination of fishing with farming prevents success in either department. The love of country, by-the-way, is so strong with the Shetlander that he dislikes, above all things, leaving what he affectionately calls the *Old Rock*. Girls who have left home for service in the south often pine away, and would die if they were not speedily sent back. The writer, by-the-way, considers that one of the curses of Shetland is tea, which is taken four times a day, and boiled by the pot being put upon the fire. Dyspepsia is, therefore, we are told, common throughout the islands. Walter Scott even seventy years ago was told that "tea was used by all ranks, and porridge quite exploded." That the result of tea-drinking is so pernicious is not made evident by

Mr. Tudor's own showing, for on another page he observes that a finer race than the Shetlanders, from a physical point of view, it would be hard to find. The volume teems with points of interest, and we leave it unwillingly. It abounds with illustrations, plans, and maps, and readers who wish to make an enterprising excursion this summer may consult it with advantage.

Mr. George Augustus Sala has published a large volume entitled *Living London, being Echoes Re-echoed* (Remington and Co.), which, in our judgment, is of considerable interest. The ground for this belief is obvious, since the book, with the exception of a lively introduction, is "a selected republication of the 'Echoes of the Week' and 'The Play-houses,' which, with the signature 'G. A. S.,' appeared in the course of the year 1882 in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*." Our opinion of "Living London" must of necessity be too partial to carry with it any critical value. To praise Mr. Sala's papers would be to praise the journal in which they have appeared. We shall take a more modest course, and be content with relating a fact or two about the "Echoes" which the writer confides to his readers while explaining his reasons for the publication of the volume. More than twenty years ago Mr. Sala was asked by the late Mr. Herbert Ingram to write a weekly column of occasional notes on topics of social and literary interest. This he accordingly did for a considerable period, although not without temporary breaks, due to his labours in different parts of the world as Special Correspondent of a daily newspaper. By degrees the single column of gossip expanded to three, this enlargement of space having been due to the number of his correspondents. "During the past two or three years," Mr. Sala writes, "I have rarely received less than a hundred and fifty Echoes letters in the course of every week, and very often the weekly aggregate has exceeded two hundred." These letters come from every part of the world, and the writer adds that he has "a good many downright, stark-staring mad people among his correspondents." We may add that the handsome-looking volume contains a large number of amusing illustrations.

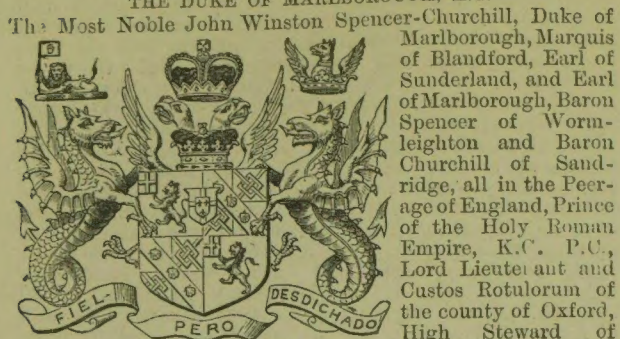
A book that has demanded the labour of years cannot be criticised in the short space at our disposal. We are glad, however, for more than one reason, to draw the reader's attention to Mr. W. J. Loftie's *History of London*, two vols. (Edward Stanford). The work is what it claims to be, a *History*, not a compilation. The author has made himself acquainted with original documents only recently accessible to the student; he is familiar with all the authorities on the subject, but he has not allowed this learning to burden his pages, and he possesses the skill, so rare among antiquaries, of using his stores of knowledge so as to attract the reader. The engravings illustrate the text admirably, but the maps and plans are of even greater value. They show us what this mighty city was when the Romans were its masters, when it was possessed by the Saxons, when the first mayor accepted office on Nov. 9, 1189. A curious map of the metropolis, made by Ryther of Amsterdam in 1604, precedes the chapter called "Shakespeare's London;" and a still more remarkable map, published soon after the Great Fire, shows very distinctly the extent of that calamity. Few losses of this kind are without some corresponding gain. The Fire burnt out the Plague, and it gave Sir Christopher Wren an opportunity for the exercise of his genius. Unfortunately, he was never allowed free scope for his powers, and worked under great difficulties. His "magnificent plan," as Mr. Loftie justly calls it, was not carried out, but he did enough, and more than enough, to hand down his name as the best-known, if not the greatest, of English architects. On this subject the author speaks strongly, and the folly that has led to the destruction of several of Wren's parish churches and of his finest spire is deplored in warm language. "We cannot boast much," he says, "of the culture with which the last quarter of the nineteenth century was inaugurated in the city, when such a vandalism as this was perpetrated." The coloured maps of the suburbs of London form another attractive feature of the volumes.

The sort of book that pleases everybody is *About Yorkshire*: by Thomas and Katharine Macquoid (Chatto and Windus), a volume which is very much to be desired for a possession. To glance at its sixty-seven illustrations is enough to excite in the glancer a desire for the further enlightenment to be obtained from the letterpress; and then will follow a strong inclination on the part of anybody who is unacquainted with Yorkshire to let Switzerland and other foreign countries "slide" for awhile, pack up as soon as possible and start for a personal inspection of the interesting places described in the book. And that there is plenty of room in Yorkshire for more than a few visitors may be inferred from the question so constantly asked and as constantly answered week after week in the sporting papers; since, according to that question and answer, there are considerably more acres in the said noble county than there are letters in the (unrevised version of the) Bible. If there should appear to be anything strange in this frequent association of the Bible, the county, and the sporting paper, the hypothesis of a bet will explain the puzzle. That the volume should have to do with certain portions only of so vast a county cannot be a matter of surprise; it is rather surprising that so much should have been accomplished within so small a compass—small, that is, comparatively, for the pages are many and of good size, and, it should be added, there is an index to promote easiness of reference.

The unpretending title of *Tales, Sketches, and Verses*, by A. E. I. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), is but a general description of the contents of a small volume, filled with wholesome and pleasant fruits of thought and fancy. The author, who seems, from an indication on the titlepage, to belong to the neighbourhood of Manchester, is a lady, who "dedicates these trifles to her husband"; amongst them is a touching little poem, addressed to the husband on his birthday, which is certainly no trifle, but a right jewel of pure feeling, simply and naturally expressed. The other pieces of verse are extremely unequal in style and tone; but that bearing the motto "Qui multum amavit" is well worthy of note and remembrance. The prose compositions, passing by one which is a translation from Auerbach, show that "A. E. I." has considerable powers of invention, a strong vein of genuine humour, and much skill in the circumstantial conduct of a story. "Love and Learning" is a capital bit of light comedy, while "Quiet Lodgings" is excellent as diverting farce; "Cross Purposes" also tells with a ludicrous effect. The longest of these tales, "Weighed in the Balance," is of a pathetic character; and its unrelieved sadness may be felt too much by some readers. "Nanny," "Sophie's Fate," and "Mrs. Pennell's Visit," are short stories which have the merits, in a high degree, of originality and freshness of conception, with an agreeable vivacity in the manner of the narrative, free from literary artificiality. We should expect that "A. E. I." will be encouraged to continue her efforts of this kind in writing longer and more complex narratives, and that she will gain a fair place in the ranks of the lady novelists, whose works find so much favour at the present day.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.



The Most Noble John Winston Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, and Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton and Baron Churchill of Sandridge, all in the Peerage of England, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, K.C. P.C., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford, High Steward of Woodstock, died on the 5th inst. His Grace was born June 2, 1822, the eldest son of George, sixth Duke, by Jane, his first wife, eldest daughter of George, Earl of Galloway, and was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford. He entered the House of Commons, being then Marquis of Blandford, as member for Woodstock, in 1844, and in 1857 he succeeded his father in the family honours. He married, July 12, 1843, Lady Frances Anne Emily Vane Tempest, daughter of Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., and leaves two surviving sons, George Charles, now Duke of Marlborough, born May 13, 1844; and Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P. for Woodstock, born Feb. 13, 1849; and six daughters, Cornelia, Lady Wimborne, Lady Rosamond Fellowes, Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, Anne, Duchess of Roxburghe, Mistress of the Robes, Lady Georgiana Curzon, and Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill. His Grace held office from 1866 to 1867 as Lord Steward of the Household; in 1868 as Lord Lieutenant of the Council; and from 1876 to 1880 as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The founder of the historic titles of the Churchill family is known as "the Great Duke of Marlborough," and the famous soldier's representative, the excellent nobleman who has been snatched away so suddenly from the sphere of his usefulness, may well be styled "the good Duke of Marlborough." There never existed a more estimable, a kinder-hearted, or a better man. His memory will live, cherished by all who knew him, as that of a true and warm friend, a sound and judicious statesman, and an upright, high-toned English gentleman. In politics he was a moderate Conservative. His last effort in the House of Lords was his successful motion, a week or two since, on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, prefaced by an able address. His Viceroyalty advanced in a material degree the progress of education, a subject his Grace had always much at heart. The Royal University of Ireland and the admirable system of intermediate education there both originated with his Grace. His administration, carried out with a firm and temperate hand, was also distinguished by the devotion of himself and the Duchess to every object or work that could benefit the people; and the poor Irish will never forget the noble exertions made by their Graces to alleviate the fearful want and misery that afflicted the country. "The Duchess of Marlborough's Fund," seconded earnestly by the Lord Lieutenant, saved many thousands of sufferers; and the feeling of national gratitude remains, despite of everything, deeply rooted in the hearts of the population of the far west. Her Majesty, expressing in the warmest terms her appreciation of the good work done, conferred on the Duchess the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert. George Charles, now Duke of Marlborough, married, Nov. 8, 1869, the Lady Albertha Hamilton, daughter of James, Duke of Hamilton, K.G., and has one son and three daughters. A portrait of the late Duke of Marlborough was published in our issue of Oct. 28, 1876.

THE VERY REV. THOMAS NICHOLAS BURKE.

The Very Rev. Thomas Nicholas Burke, the Dominican, died on the 2nd inst. This eminent divine, by far the most impressive and popular orator in the Roman Catholic Church, designated by Pius IX. as "the Prince of Preachers," was born at Galway in 1830. It was not only in his native tongue, but also in French and Italian that he preached with wondrous eloquence. In 1872 he visited the United States, to reply to Mr. Froude, who had been lecturing on the relations between England and Ireland. The obsequies of Father Burke were celebrated on the 4th inst. at Tallaght by the Archbishop of Tuam, and attended by thirteen Roman Catholic Prelates. The sorrow of the crowd that followed the remains bore ample testimony of the love and admiration in which this remarkable man was held.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Peter Spence, an eminent practical chemist, at Manchester, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-seven.

John Thomas Way, of Russell-road, Kensington, an eminent chemist, and late Professor to the Royal Agricultural Society, on the 28th ult.

Colonel Frederick Thomas Maitland, youngest son of the late General Frederick Maitland, Colonel 58th Regiment, at Holywych, Sussex, aged seventy-five.

The Most Rev. John Strain, R.C. Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and Metropolitan of the Catholic Church in Scotland, on the 2nd inst., in his seventy-third year.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Marcon, of Wallington Hall, Norfolk, late Captain 12th Foot and Lieutenant-Colonel East Norfolk Militia, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-four. He married, 1850, Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Thomas Austey, of Bath, and leaves issue.

Elizabeth Anne, Dowager Lady Dormer, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, eighth Baronet, on the 4th inst., in her seventy-sixth year. Her marriage to Joseph Thaddeus, eleventh Lord Dormer, took place May 5, 1829, and its issue consisted of four sons and one daughter. The eldest son is the present Lord Dormer.

Colonel Edward Bagwell-Purefoy, of Greenfields, county Tipperary, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff 1856, Commanding the Tipperary Artillery Militia, on the 2nd inst., while on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Gore, of Derrymore, county Clare. He was second son of the Very Rev. Richard Bagwell, Dean of Clogher, and assumed by Royal license the additional surname of Purefoy on succeeding to the estate of Colonel Purefoy. He leaves three sons, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Wilfred Bagwell Purefoy.

Mr. Henry Lowman-Taylor, the Deputy of the Ward of Cordwainer in the City of London, and a representative of the Corporation of London at the Metropolitan Board of Works since its formation, on the 7th inst., at an advanced age, at his residence, Oatlands, Atherley. The deceased gentleman, who was also a Middlesex magistrate, had been a member of the Corporation since 1843, and was at his death a senior member of the Court of Common Council. By his efforts mainly, the Smithfield Metropolitan Meat Market, the Cattle Market at Islington, and the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, were established.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J J C (Middleboro).—The key move of the problem inclosed in your letter is 1. B to Q 2nd. The rest is easy.
ALPHA.—We are glad to hear from you again.
E J W W (Croydon).—Thanks for your note. We shall hope to see your problem again in an amended form.
C F (Tooting).—On note to No. 2049, has, we dare say, altered your judgment of that composition.
C R B (Dundee).—The collection, for a copy of which we are obliged, shall receive early notice.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2048 received from Emile Frau, D Robson, N F G, H Wilson, W Carden, R Southwell, and W Dewco.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2049 received from Alpha, G W Law, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Ben Nevis, E Elsbury, G Seymour, A Wignmore, Thomas Waters, B R Wood, W J Rudman, Hereward, A R Street, D J Whatmough, J Hall, Carl Friedleben, T D P, Jupiter Junior, D W Kell, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Kitten, E Casella (Paris), W Warner, Nerina, T H Knight, M Tipping, F Ferris, E E H, R H Brooks, E O H (Worthing), L L Greenaway, A V Scrutton, L Wyman, Frank Tibbitts, Julia Short, T Brandreth, H H Noyes, C W Milson, Smutch, J R (Edinburgh), W M Coates, Schmulke, S Lowndes, M O Halloran, H Brewster, R J Vines, N S Harris, E Louden, Jumbo (Dundee), J T W, A E Booth, H K Awdry, H Blacklock, O S Coxo, E L G, T F Butler (York), E J Posno (Haarlem), W Hillicr, R J Srop, and G Wilson.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2048.

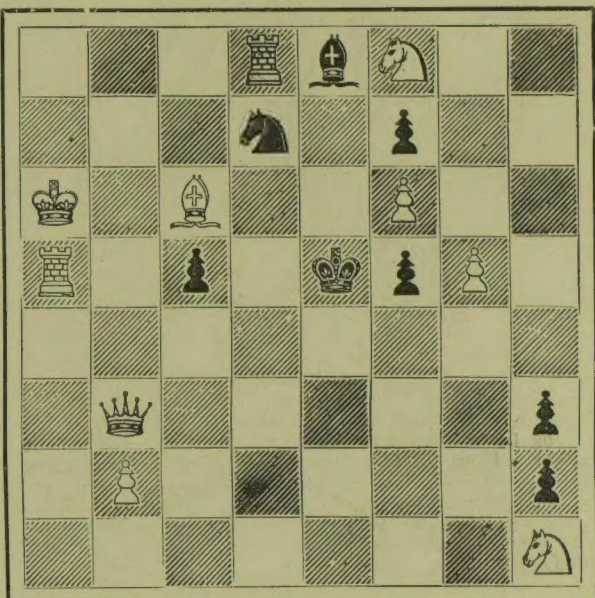
WHITE. 1. R to Q 4th. 2. Mates accordingly. BLACK. Any move.

PROBLEM No. 2051.

By C. M. BAXTER, of Dundee.

(From a Memorial Collection edited by C. R. Baxter.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The following amusing affair occurred in the first round of the late Tourney between Messrs. BIRD and SELLMAN.

WHITE (Mr. Bird). 1. P to K 4th. 2. P to Q 4th. 3. Kt to Q B 3rd. 4. B to K Kt 5th. 5. B takes Kt. 6. Kt to B 3rd. 7. P to K 5th. 8. P to Q R 3rd. 9. B to Q 3rd. 10. P to K R 4th. 11. Kt to K 2nd. BLACK (Mr. Sellman). 1. P to K 3rd. 2. P to Q 4th. 3. Kt to K B 3rd. 4. B to K 2nd. 5. B takes B. 6. Kt to B 3rd. 7. B to K 2nd. 8. P to K 4th. 9. P to K B 4th. 10. K to K sq. 11. Kt to Q sq. WHITE (Mr. Bird). 12. P to B 4th. 13. Kt to B 4th. 14. R to Q B sq. 15. Q to R 4th. 16. Q takes P. 17. Q to Kt 3rd. 18. B to B 4th. 19. P to Q 5th. 20. P to K 6th (ch). 21. Kt to K 5th (ch), and Black resigned.

For the following brilliant Gamelet, played at the New Orleans Chess Club between Messrs. WURM and BLACKMAR, we are indebted to the Times—Democrat of New Orleans.

(Scotch Gambit.) WHITE (Mr. W.). 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. 3. P to Q 4th. 4. Kt takes P. 5. Kt to B 5th. 6. Kt takes P (ch). 7. Kt to R 5th. 8. Kt to Kt 3rd. 9. B to K 2nd. BLACK (Mr. B.). 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. P takes P. 4. B to B 4th. 5. P to Q 4th. 6. K to B sq. 7. Kt to R 5th. 8. Kt to K B 3rd. 9. B takes P (ch). 10. K takes B. 11. Kt to Kt sq. 12. Kt takes Kt. 13. Q to Q 2nd. A spectator having suggested that 13. B to K 3rd was a better move, a subsequent examination produced the following back-game. 13. B to K 3rd. 14. B to B sq. 15. Kt to Q 2nd. 16. Q to K sq. 17. Q takes Q. 18. B to R 6th. 19. Kt to K 4th. 20. R to Q sq. 21. R takes Kt. 22. Kt mates. 13. R takes P (ch). 14. B to R 6th (ch). 15. P to K 6th. 16. R takes P (ch). 17. P to K 6th. 18. K takes R. 19. K to Kt sq. 20. Kt to Kt sq. 21. Kt to Kt sq. 22. Kt to Kt sq. 23. Kt to Kt sq. 24. Kt to Kt sq. 25. Kt to Kt sq. 26. Kt to Kt sq. 27. Kt to Kt sq. 28. Kt to Kt sq. 29. Kt to Kt sq. 30. 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"SHIELDING THE HELPLESS."

Among the best works of sculpture in this year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy is this finely-conceived group, of heroic size, by the late Mr. Edward Bowring Stephens, A.R.A., whose death, last November, was so much regretted by a large number of personal friends, and by the admirers of good and genuine work in his department of Art. Mr. Stephens had so long since established a special reputation for his memorial statues of contemporary personages, most of them belonging to his native city of Exeter or to the county of Devon, and likewise for portrait busts, that of late years his renewed achievements in designs of an ideal and poetical character might almost come by surprise upon the younger generation. But some of these have deservedly attracted a considerable degree of attention. His colossal group in bronze, "The Deer-Slayer," will be a perpetual ornament of the beautiful Northernhay pleasure-ground at Exeter; and his statues of "A Wrestler Preparing the Grip," "A Bowler," and "Leander about to Swim the Hellespont," equally prove his complete mastery of the representation of athletic figures in action, following the path of study which led to the greatest excellence in antique Greek sculpture. It was forty years ago, in 1842, that Mr. Stephens won the Gold Medal of the Royal Academy by a large alto-relievo of the "Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ," and his designs of subjects from Milton's "Comus" and "Paradise Lost," with other works of imaginative and even dramatic conception, showed a genius for the highest walk of art, not easily surpassed by English sculptors at the present day. In the noble composition "Shielding the Helpless," which was the latest work of his hand, a half-naked warrior, of Teutonic or British type, with battle-axe in hand but at rest on the ground, draws to his protecting left side a young person whom he is prepared to defend against the approaching foe. His attitude and the expression of his face are full of manly vigour and resolute courage, while the shrinking timidity of the other figure has a pathetic effect, which gives to the whole group, as we have remarked, quite a dramatic interest. The whole conception is heroic and noble, and its masterly execution is a proof that the sculptor's hand and eye had lost nothing of their powers at the time of his lamented death; which ought certainly to have found him in the highest rank of members of the Royal Academy, if sculpture were properly appreciated by the ruling authorities of that institution.

CENTRAL STATION HOTEL, GLASGOW.

This new grand hotel, in connection with the Caledonian Railway, was opened last month, under the management of Mr. Charles Lord, formerly of the Cannon-street Hotel in London. It is of vast size, as there are no fewer than 500 apartments within the building, giving accommodation for over 420 guests, in addition to 170 servants and officials. The main entrance is situated at the corner of Hope-street and Gordon-street. It leads into the entrance-hall, which is laid with marble mosaic flooring. One end of the hall is fitted up with settees and desks for writing; another portion with an office for telegrams, letters, and parcels, hairdressers' shop, hoists, and lifts. On the same level with the entrance-hall, opening to Hope-street and to the station, are the public smoking-room and dining-room for gentlemen in the city. These are handsome apartments, the former measuring 50 ft. by 40, and the latter 66 by 36. On this floor is a dining-room for the upper servants of the hotel, and the servants of visitors. Ascending by the marble staircase, situated in the tower, the



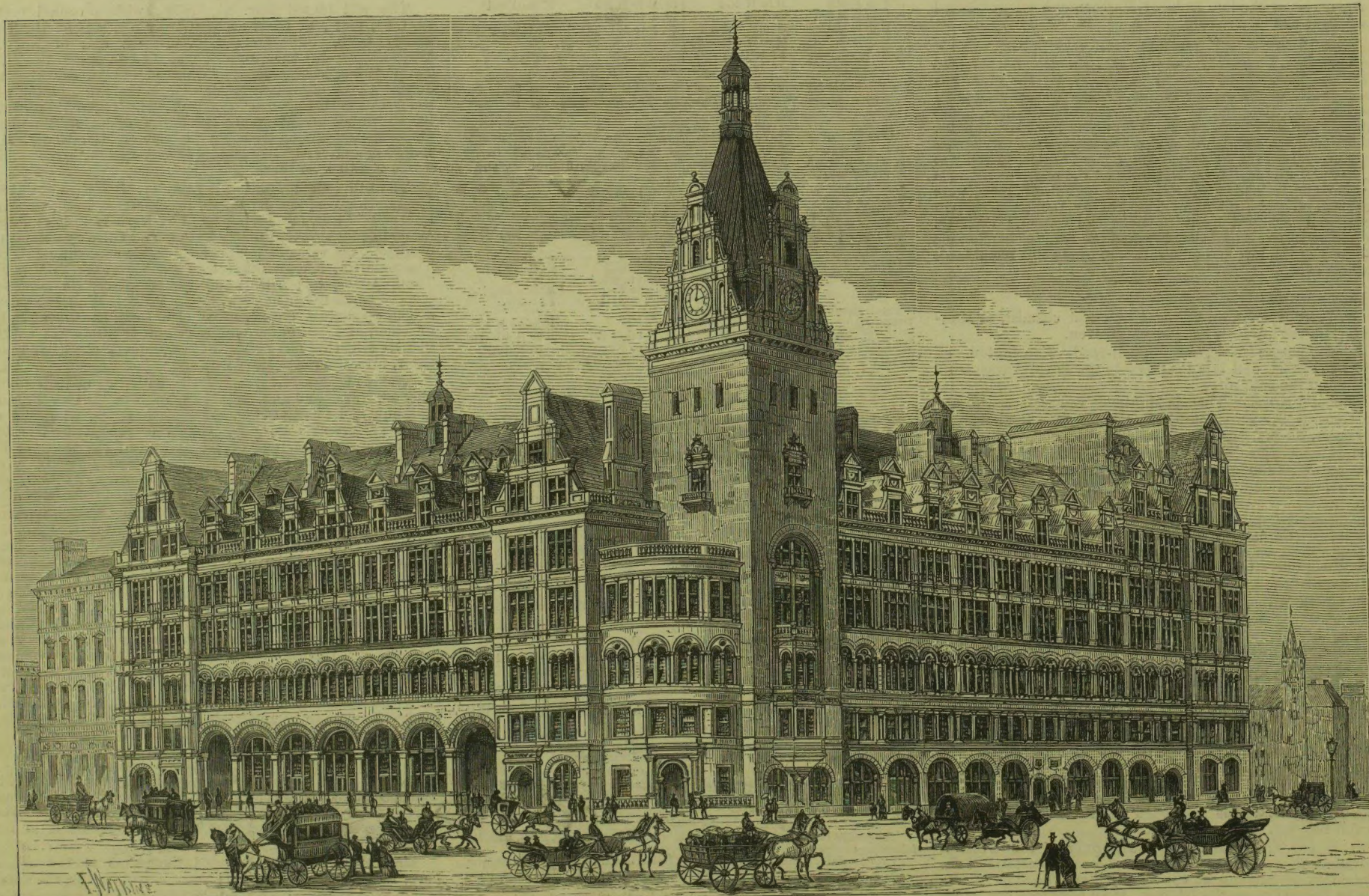
SHIELDING THE HELPLESS.
GROUP BY THE LATE E. B. STEPHENS, A.R.A.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

first floor is reached, on which are the principal public rooms. The table d'hôte room, or grand dining-hall, is at the south end of the Hope-street corridor. Its interior, designed in the old baronial style, has a rich and imposing appearance. Its dimensions are 90 ft. in length by 40 in width and 29 in height. In the centre are two arches supported on columns of dove-coloured marble, while the walls are lined with richly-grained oak for about 18 ft. high—the upper portion being decorated with embossed canvas, coloured with maroon and gold. Adjoining the dining-hall are the ladies' coffee-room and the general coffee-room, which is decorated in woods of American walnut, ebony, and mahogany. On this landing are the drawing-room, 38½ ft. by 18 ft.; the music-room, reading-room, two writing-rooms, smoking-room, and billiard-room, 54 ft. by 30 ft. The other floors contain suites of rooms comprising sitting, dressing, bed, and bath rooms, all opening off each other. The furniture in the public rooms is of mahogany, oak, and ebony woods, handsomely upholstered; and in the bed-rooms American walnut and oak. In the carpeting of the establishment 1000 yards of Axminster have been used for the staircase and corridors, 800 yards of Wilton for the public and sitting rooms, and 5400 yards of Brussels for the bed-rooms. From the various parts of the house 1200 electric bells communicate with 600 indicators; the speaking-tubes extend to fully 5000 feet, weighing 4½ tons, and the wires in connection with the bells measure 29 miles and weigh 2½ tons. The culinary department is on the basement floor, with ample store-rooms, wine-cellar, and plate-rooms, engines for the hoists, the electric light, and ventilating apparatus, and for the extinction of fire.

SKETCHES AT WIMBLEDON.

The serious business of shooting for prizes under the direction of the National Rifle Association, at its twenty-fourth annual meeting, began on Monday, and its results will be duly noticed; but our Artist, in the page of Sketches presented this week, treats only the humorous and amusing incidents, the mere personal by-play, of this popular gathering, with its mixed company of visitors, who make it a sort of holiday occasion. The familiar habits and manners of different classes of Londoners, at an open-air suburban assembly of this pleasurable kind, afford a diverting contrast to the regulation stiffness of military costume, and to the primitive needs of temporary camp-life on Wimbledon-common. About twelve hundred persons, mostly the members of leading Volunteer Corps, slept in tents on Sunday night, including the London Rifle Brigade, London Scottish, Civil Service, 19th Middlesex, 3rd London, Victorias, South Middlesex, and 1st Surrey, all of whom occupy the same ground that they have done for many years past. The fine weather invites large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, who may or may not care very much about the scores made by rival marksmen at the targets, to enjoy this lively scene at Wimbledon, and perhaps to look up their friends among the Volunteers in camp. Military discipline is perhaps of necessity somewhat relaxed during certain hours of the day, in the presence of this irresistible invasion. It is understood, however, that the strictest order reigns in camp at night.

At the sale of the effects of the late Rev. John Russell, recently held at Black Torrington Rectory, a hunting horn which had for many years been in the possession of the deceased was purchased on behalf of the Prince of Wales.



THE NEW CENTRAL STATION HOTEL, GLASGOW..